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TRUSTS THE PEOPLE

William J. Bryan Says They Are Fully Able to Govern Themselves.

SOME LEADERS DISTRUST THEM

Nebraskan Makes Notable Speech at Farewell Banquet Tendered Him at Chicago—Opposes Centralization of Government and Explains Position.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—William Jennings Bryan, soon to leave for a tour of the world, was the recipient of a notable testimonial of esteem last night at a banquet given in his honor by the Jefferson club. Covers were laid for 300 guests and among those present were Congressman H. T. Rainey of Illinois, Ollie M. James of Kentucky, Mayor Edward F. Dunne of Chicago, Judge James B. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., Samuel Alschuler of Aurora, Ill., E. L. Masters, president of the Jefferson club; Clarence S. Darrow and other Chicagoans.

Congressman Rainey spoke of "Our Obligations as a World Power at Home and Abroad." Mayor Dunne was cordially greeted. He spoke on "The Progress of Municipal Ownership."

Ollie M. James of Kentucky brought out round after round of applause by the eulogy of Bryan and the plea for Democratic harmony, with which he closed a speech in which he declared that Bryan had long ago declared in favor of crushing the trusts reforming the tariff, and bringing to arbitration all international disputes.

Nominated for President in 1908.

Judge J. B. Tarvin declared for Mr. Bryan as the standard-bearer of Democracy in 1908. He brought out a great outburst of applause when he said:

"You will look for a man who stands for something and will adopt the platform that can bear but one construction. It will be a Democratic platform as Democracy is construed to be by an overwhelming majority of those who claim to be within that party. Who will he be? I say that we want a man who can win. We will allow no personal feeling or regard to influence us. There can be but one answer. William J. Bryan has been through the fiery furnace again and again and yet again. As a result he stands today, twice defeated for the presidency, the foremost man in America."

Mr. Bryan then rose to speak. He was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration and it was some minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to allow him to proceed. He spoke on "Democracy vs. Centralization," his speech being in part as follows:

Contending for the Mastery.

There are two forces constantly at work in every nation, one force tending to bring the government nearer to the people and the other tending to carry the government from the people. To go a little farther back we may start with a proposition that there are but two theories of government, one that a government is a thing created by the people for themselves. This is the theory embodied in our declaration of independence which declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The opposite theory is that governments are imposed by the few upon the many—such governments rest on force. Few if any governments now known entirely exemplify either theory—nearly all, if not all of them, representing a compromise between the two theories, but in every government there is a tendency either in one direction or the other.

In monarchies the fight for self-government is often made for some particular reform, without avowing the final purpose and without discussing fundamental principles, and so, in republics, those who attempt to restrict the power of the people often, if not always, make their fight under some mask.

Enemies of People Use Deceit.

In this country opposition to the rule of the people usually takes the form of the advocacy of legislation which removes authority from a point near to the people to some point more remote from them. This tendency to remove authority from the locality to a center farther away may be described as centralization. If the principles upon which self-government rests are sound, then the people can best govern where they are best acquainted with the machinery of the government and with the propositions upon which they are to act.

Just now public attention is being directed to the encroachments of great corporations upon the rights of the people and the discussion of remedies reveals the fact that among those who really desire to effectively restrain corporations there are two distinct elements—those who desire to enlarge the scope of the federal government and those who desire to preserve the integrity and authority of the several states. I invite your attention to this subject because it is likely to be the rock upon which honest reformers will split unless there is a clear understanding of the situation.

Function of Central Government.

The Jeffersonian Democrat would not take from the federal government any power necessary to the performance of its legitimate duties, but he recognizes that the consolidation of all the government at Washington would be a menace to the safety of the nation and would endanger the perpetuity of the republic. He believes in the preservation of the power of both state and federal governments, recognizing in the constitutional division of those powers the strength of free government.

The investigation of the large life insurance companies has led to the discussion of national remedies and the advocates of centralization are likely to seize upon this agitation as an excuse for legislation which will take the business of life insurance out of the hands of the various states. The Democrats should draw a distinction between federal legislation, which is supplemental to state legislation, and that form of federal legislation which would substitute a national for a state remedy. No national charter should be granted to an insurance company and no federal supervision should interfere wth the exercise of the power now vested in the states to supervise companies doing business in such states.

Democrats Proposed a Remedy.

The Democratic national platform of 1900 proposed a national remedy for trusts entirely consistent with the preservation of state remedies. It suggested a license system, the license to permit a corporation to do business outside of the state of its origin, upon compliance with the conditions of the license, but the license would not permit it to do business in any other state except upon compliance with the conditions provided by the state. In other words, it would be such a license as is now granted for the sale of liquor. When a federal license is issued for the sale of liquor it does not carry with it any immunity from the laws of the state in which the license lives. The same reasoning should be applied to the insurance question and to all other questions which involve remedial legislation.

It is natural that the Democratic party should advocate the election of senators by direct vote of the people, for this reform would remove a barrier erected between the people and their representatives in the senate. This provision of the constitution was a compromise between those who trusted the people and those who still doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. There is no longer reason for doubt, and experience shows that the United States senate has become the bulwark of corporate interests. It cannot be brought into sympathetic touch with the people until the method of election is so changed as to make the members of the senate directly responsible to the people.

Initiative and Referendum.

The initiative and the referendum are growing in popular favor because they increase the control of the people over their own affairs and make the government more responsive to the popular will.

It should be the purpose of the Democratic party and its constant effort to bring the government into harmony with those who live under it and to make it reflect more and more their intelligence, virtue and patriotism. In proportion as the Democratic party trusts the people and protects them it will win the confidence and support of the people, and no one can doubt the final triumph of such a party without doubting the correctness and growth of the principles of free government.

CRANK PLACED IN JAIL.

New Yorker Persisted in Attempt to See President.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 13.—Isaac Schamus, a Russian Jew, 20 years old, was arrested here and after an examination before a justice of the peace was sent to Mineola, L. I., to be examined as to his sanity.

When Schamus was searched at Mineola a permit to carry a revolver signed by Captain Lantry of the New York police force and Commissioner of Police McAdoo was found on him. The permit had been issued the day previous. No pistol was discovered, however, and Schamus had not carried one.

The arrest was made by a secret service agent, one of the personal guards of President Roosevelt. Schamus, who resides in New York city, arrived here from New York and had an interview with Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the president. He desired to see the president and talk with him about the price of coal. He said he was the general coal agent of Greater New York. There was imminent danger in his opinion of a general strike among the miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and the strike, he was assured, would result in great hardship for the people of the country. He wanted 10 minutes with the president to tell him to appoint a commission of three men who should regulate the output of the coal company so as to provide the poor with fuel at reasonable prices, even in the event of a strike.

Secretary Barnes recognized at once that Schamus was the man who recently had written one letter and sent two telegrams to the president on the subject of the price of coal, and he informed him that it would not be possible to arrange an interview for him at the moment.

The secret service agent later found Schamus in his rooms at a hotel and placed him under arrest.

Negro Murdered, Body Burned.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 13.—Governor Vardaman has received a letter from District Attorney Brewer of the Eleventh district notifying him that a negro named Will James, living in the interior of Tallahatchie county, was taken to the woods by three white men and shot to death.

Miss Alice and Party in Pekin.

Pekin, Sept. 13.—Major General Corbin, Rear Admiral Train, Miss Alice Roosevelt and other members of their party have arrived here.

LAW SET AT NAUGHT

Insurance Official Tells How Figures Are Juggled to Mislead Examiners.

WRUNG FROM RELUCTANT LIPS

After Hours of Questioning Attorney Extracts from Unwilling Witness Truth About Methods Employed by Big Insurance Companies.

New York, Sept. 13.—Selling $800,000 in bonds one day and buying them back the next but one, a holiday intervening, in order to keep within statements made in the New York Life Insurance company's report to the superintendent of insurance was the sensational disclosure made at the session of the legislative insurance investigating committee. The fact was drawn from Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance company, late in the day after Attorney Charles E. Hughes of counsel to the committee had labored for over an hour to get a direct answer from Mr. Randolph to a direct question.

The inquiry had dragged through a mass of figures during almost the entire day, but it was not until near the hour for ending the session that the sensational feature was brought out.

Earlier in the day Mr. Randolph had handed Mr. Hughes a schedule of syndicate underwritings and transactions of the New York Life for the last 10 years. This statement was to show, and a foot note to the schedule so stated, that the company had participated in no syndicate transactions that had been closed out with a loss. Among these syndicate transactions was the underwriting of the navigation syndicate, or International mercantile marine.

Large Deals Are Admitted.

Mr. Hughes drew from the witness that there was an aggregate of $1,000,000 the New York Life paid J. P. Morgan & Co. on this joint account.

Mr. Hughes then took up a sales item dated Dec. 31, 1903, of $800,000 of International Mercantile Marine stock. Mr. Randolph, replying to Mr. Hughes, said this sale was made to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Following up the navigation syndicate transactions, Mr. Hughes referred to an item on the schedule of syndicate transactions under date of Dec. 30, 1904, by which $860,000 of bonds were sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. of London for $720,000. Mr. Randolph admitted that this was an outright sale and the loss of $80,000 was charged off to the profit and loss account. Mr. Hughes left the point and took up an association known as "Nylic" with the New York Life Insurance company. He got from the witness that on April 11, 1901, a sale of $50,000 stock to "Nylic" was made. Of this association Mr. Perkins was a trustee and "Nylic" bought and sold stock for the benefit of the company.

The usefulness of the New York Security and Trust company to the New York Life came out when it was testified that while the insurance company was not taking collateral loans it made a practice of lending its money to the trust company which made the collateral loans.

Deposits Are Scrutinized.

Mr. Hughes took up the accounts of the money deposited with the New York Security and Trust company in 1902, which was called account No. 4. It ran from $6,750,000 in May and June up to $12,531,000 in September and ended at well over $10,000,000 in December.

In reply as to the interest paid by the various banks where the insurance company had deposits Mr. Randolph said all of the banks paid 2 per cent except the Bank of Montreal, which paid 2½ per cent.

In discussing the syndicate to handle the New Orleans railroad securities, which transaction was closed out in 1904, Mr. Randolph referred to a receiver being appointed, which was unforseen by the New York Life when the securities were taken up. Witness also said that some parties the company had expected to join in handling the securities had failed to do so, but when asked the name refused to give them.

This closed the inquiry, but Assemblyman Rogers, who was in the chair, before adjourning the sitting, read from a paper quoting from the officials of the New York Life Insurance company a promise to give to the committee the freest access to information as to all its affairs, and he asked the witness if that promise meant anything. Mr. Randolph replied that he thought such a matter ought not to go in the newspapers. After adjournment Mr. Hughes said the examination of Mr. Randolph probably would be resumed today.

Delafield to Attend Komura.

New York, Sept. 13.—Dr. Francis Delafield has been called from his summer home at Hot Springs, Va., to treat Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary who has been ill in his hotel for several days. This gave color to a report that the envoy's condition is not as favorable as had been announced.

FOUND $50,000 IN GOLD.

But White Partner of Colored Man Betrays Confidence.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 13.—An iron pot containing $50,000 in gold coin, the newest of which was 115 years old, was found on the farm of James Rivers, near Chesterfield, S. C., by Tyler Teal, a white laborer, and Will Edwards, a negro, while engaged recently in digging a ditch, according to the story told by Edwards.

The pot was carried to a point two miles away and buried near the bank of a stream. When, two days later, the finders went after the pot it had mysteriously disappeared. The negro charges that the white man has appropriated the money and has hidden it from him, while Teal declares the whole story is all a joke and no pot was unearthed. Edwards sticks to his story. Detectives employed by the negro and who have since been working on the case say they have secured evidence confirming the discovery of the hidden wealth, but thus far no trace of the gold has been found.

ALICE DARES LONGWORTH.

Leaps Fully Clothed Into Swimming Tank on Transport.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The Examiner prints a report from Honolulu which says the transport Sheridan, from Manila by way of Nagasaki, brings a story that Miss Alice Roosevelt jumped into the swimming tank on the deck of the steamship Manchuria with her clothes on because of a dare she was the first to propose. She was wearing a dainty white silk waist and a cream colored skirt, also of silk. On her feet were slippers of tan.

"Congressman Longworth," she remarked, "if you will take a plunge dressed as you are I will follow suit." Longworth was not in gallant humor.

"Well, if you don't dare I do," Miss Roosevelt said as she tossed her parasol aside and leaped into the tank. Longworth plunged in after her and helped her to the steps, where they both climbed out.

ADVANCE IN OIL PRICE.

Standard's Action Will Give Impetus to Oil Production.

Lima, O., Sept. 13.—After months of waiting and almost total stagnation in the central western oil fields, the first change in crude prices since May 27 is announced by the Standard, the advance being 2 cents for Ohio and Indiana oil and 3 cents per barrel for eastern oils. Kansas and the Twin Territories are not benefited.

Producers say the advance means renewed operations and employment of hundreds of men in the central states.

Independence, Kan., Sept. 13.—The price of all western oils under 32 gravity has been advanced from 1 to 5 cents a barrel. This is the first advance in the price of oil in this district since December, 1903, when $1.28 was the highest price reached. The price now ranges from 50 cents for 32 gravity to 30 cents for fuel oil.

MOTORMAN A FUGITIVE.

Strikebreaker Who Caused Terrible Wreck Still Missing.

New York, Sept. 13.—Policemen are watching every ferry and railroad station in this city trying to capture Paul Kelly, the fugitive motorman of the wrecked elevated railroad train in which 12 persons were killed. A general police alarm was sent out calling for the arrest of Kelly on a charge of homicide.

The fugitive was a strikebreaker, who entered the company's employ six months ago while a strike was in progress, and his home was formerly in St. Louis. The police of St. Louis have been asked to watch for him in the faint hope that he may return to his former home.

PATIENT WIELDS RAZOR.

Rich Farmer Kills Wife and Himself in Childrens' Presence.

Cincinnati, Sept 13.—While his wife sat by his bedside Eulass Morgan, a rich farmer living three miles from Corinth, Ky., suddenly seized a razor and cut her throat. Almost immediately Morgan drew the razor across his own throat. Physicians said that it would be impossible for either to recover.

The tragedy was witnessed by two children of Morgan, who were found sitting in the room calling upon their parents to speak to them. Morgan had been ill for eight weeks with typhoid fever and grew despondent, believing recovery was impossible.

TO TEACH TRAINMEN TO AID THE INJURED.

New York, Sept. 13.—Propositions to teach the train hands on railway passenger trains the principles of first aid to the injured and to establish at points all along the line little hospital rooms which shall contain a stock of the simplest surgical instruments was laid before the fourteenth annual meeting of the Erie Railroad Surgeons' association.

Bandits Attack Japanese.

Tokio, Sept. 13.—A report from the Japanese headquarters say that in the direction of Hsingching, General Madrikoff, with about three regiments, opened an attack on Sushan, but was immediately repulsed by the Japanese. Madrikoff's force is said to have principally consisted of bandits.

TOGO'S SHIP SINKS

Battleship Mikasa Catches Fire at Sasebo, Japan, and Is Destroyed.

599 SEAMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES

Flagship of Heroic Japanese Admiral Meets Fate She Boldly Defied During War—Bore Brunt of Fighting in Last Naval Battle.

Tokio, Sept. 13.—The navy department announces that the battleship Mikasa has been destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine, causing the loss of 599 lives, including men of other ships who went to the rescue. The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight on Sunday night, Sept. 10. Before the officers could be rescued the fire reached the after magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side of the vessel below the water line and causing the ship to sink.

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ADMIRAL TOGO.

In the battle of the sea of Japan the Mikasa was the heaviest loser of all the Japanese ships, having 63 killed and wounded. She approached nearer to the Russians than any other battleship.

The Mikasa was also the flagship of Admiral Togo after the great naval battle fought off Port Arthur on Aug. 10, 1904, on which occasion the Japanese flagship also suffered the most, but continued in the fighting line. On that occasion the Mikasa had four officers and 29 men killed, six officers and 29 men severely wounded and four officers and 29 men slightly wounded.

The disaster has cast a gloom everywhere. The ship was at anchor in Sasebo harbor when the fire started at the base of the main mast at midnight. It spread with great rapidity, exploding the after magazine an hour after the fire had been discovered. The Mikasa sank in shallow water and it is believed the ship can be repaired. Rescuing parties were sent from the various warships in the harbor and there were heavy casualties among them.

Various conjectures are current as to the cause of the fire. Some attribute it to an overcharge of electricity. Great relief was felt throughout Japan when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board the ship at the time of the fire.

London, Sept. 13.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says the casualties resulting from the loss of the battleship Mikasa are five killed, 251 missing and 343 wounded.

OUTLOOK MUCH BETTER.

Railroads Assume Conciliatory Attitude Toward Freight Handlers.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Despite the prompt refusal of the various railroads to grant the demands of the freight handlers for an increase of wages, an outward calm pervades the situation, and if a strike does come it will be only after effort has been exhausted by both sides to avoid it.

The railroads, for the first time since the beginning of the controversy, have recognized the International Union of Freight Handlers by mailing to the union officials "regrets" that they were unable to meet the demand for increased wages, but expressing willingness to meet the employes and discuss matters. The union officials at the same time announced that whatever is done will be along conservative lines.

Gave Life to Save Woman's.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—M. M. McPherson, employed on the steamer Granada, met death while dragging Miss Delia Lennon of Bay City, Mich., from in front of a train. Both were struck. McPherson was killed and Miss Lennon seriously injured.

Father Takes Children's Part.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—Levy Mullen shot and probably fatally wounded James Marshall at Van Wert, O., because Marshall had placed thistles in the street so that Mullen's children could not pass barefooted without being injured.

Yellow Fever Bulletin.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—Yellow fever report to 6 o'clock last night: New cases, 43; total to date, 2,370; deaths last 24 hours, 3; total, 319; new disease centers, 12; cases under treatment, 314; cases discharged, 1,737.

Fairbanks to Speak in Ohio.

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 13.—United States Senator Charles Dick has telegraphed that Vice President Fairbanks will speak at the opening of the Republican campaign in this city on Sept. 25.

GREAT BRIDGE OPENED.

Another Link Forged in Cecil Rhodes' Cape-to-Cairo Line.

Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, East Africa, Sept. 13.—The bridge over the Zambesi river was formally opened in the presence of the visiting members of the British association. Professor Darwin made the opening speech. He commented on the remarkable achievement which permitted a party traveling in electric lighted saloon cars to visit a place which heroic explorers had spent months of fruitless endeavors to reach.

The bridge over the Zambesi river, the highest in the world, was linked up April 1, thus completing another link in the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The bridge is 420 feet above the river at low water and crosses over the gorge at Victoria Falls.

The Cape-to-Cairo railway is an endeavor initiated by the late Cecil Rhodes to connect Egypt and South Africa by a line 5,700 miles long. From the north the railway has reached Khartoum, a distance (allowing for the river gap between Assouan and Wady Halfa) of 1,400 miles.

In the south good progress has been made north of the Zambesi on the section known as the northern extension, from the Victoria Falls to Kaloma, the administrative center of Barotseland, a distance of 100 miles. From Kaloma the line is to be continued for another 250 miles in a northeasterly direction. It is probable that from Tanganyika there will be two lines, one through the Congo and another through German territory.

Left Note Telling of Suicide.

Boston, Sept. 13.—A note bearing the signature of John Stanton, Lima, O., announcing that the writer intended to commit suicide, has been found near the central postoffice and was turned over to the police.

Tennessee Giant Dead.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13.—"Rud" Hogan, the Tennessee negro giant, is dead at his home in Gallatin. Hogan was eight feet nine inches tall. His hands were 12 inches in length and feet 16½ inches.

Pupil Cuts Teacher to Death.

Athens, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Prof. Albert Watchenberger was cut to death by Ernest Powers, a pupil in his school. Watchenberger had attempted to chastise the boy.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.	Club	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	90	36	.769	Cincinnati	65	66	.496
Pittsburg	89	46	.659	St. Louis	51	82	.383
Chicago	75	56	.573	Boston	42	87	.325
Phila	69	58	.543	Brooklyn	39	88	.307

Tuesday—First games—Pittsburg 8, St. Louis 2; New York 3, Brooklyn 2; second games—St. Louis 2, Pittsburg 1; Brooklyn 8, New York 5; others not scheduled.

American League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.	Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Phila	76	46	.623	Boston	60	60	.500
Chicago	72	51	.585	Detroit	64	64	.500
Cleveland	66	60	.524	Washington	51	71	.418
New York	61	59	.504	St. Louis	44	82	.349

Tuesday—Detroit 4, Cleveland 3; Philadelphia 4, New York 3—first game; New York 7, Philadelphia 4—second game; others rain.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A heavy movement of the crop in the northwest had a weakening influence on the wheat market here today. Support from a leading bull, however, prevented any material decline in values, the December option at the close being practically unchanged compared with yesterday's final quotations. Closing prices for corn, oats and provisions also were almost identical with those of yesterday. Closing quotations: Wheat, Dec., 83¾@83½; corn, Dec., 43¾@43½; oats, Dec., 27¾@27½.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—SEPT. 12.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 61@61½; high mixed, 60@60½; yelow ear, 65½@66½.

Oats—New No. 2 white, 29½@30; new No. 3, 28½@29.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $12.50@12.75; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 clover, $10@10.50; No. 1 mixed, $10@10.50.

Eggs—Selected, 21@22.

Butter—Prints, 23½@24; tubs, 23@23½; dairy, 14½@15½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 12@12½; Ohio, ¾ cream, new, 9¾@10; Wisconsin Swiss, tubs, 15@15½; limberger, new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.60@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.90@4.50; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.25@3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.65@4.15; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.10@3.65; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8; veals, fair to good, $5.50@7; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.05@6.10; medium weights, $6.05@6.10; best heavy yorkers, $6.05@6.10; good light yorkers, $5.90@6; pigs, good to prime, $5.50@5.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5@5.25; good to choice mixed, $4.60@5.85; fair to good mixed, $4@4.50; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $4.50@7.25.

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THE CHINESE BOYCOTT

What the Celestial Kingdom Is Fighting For.

BAR ON ALL THINGS AMERICAN.

Main Provisions of Pact Which Band Merchants of China Against the United States—Heavy Penalty For Violating Any of the Provisions. Boycott's Effect on American Trade.

Over 10,000 of the leading merchants in Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Tientsin and other principal cities in China are said to have signed the Chinese boycott of America and all things American, and the boycott resolution carries with it a fine of $5,000 for its violation, says a San Francisco special dispatch to the Washington Star. This boycott went into effect on the "first day of the seventh moon," but San Francisco, which carries on nearly one half of the export trade between the United States and China, has not as yet felt it to any extent, with the exception of a few exporters who have had their orders canceled by cable. However, San Francisco may in time suffer, as the Chinese are a persistent though slow moving people, and once they become possessed with an idea they hang to it with proverbial stubbornness.

This boycott is directed against the Chinese exclusion act and is intended to influence the signatories to the treaty now in preparation and which is based upon the enactment of the last congress. The civilized world is familiar with the exclusion act and its object—to prevent the United States from becoming the dumping ground of the surplus and refuse population of a nation of over 1,000,000 people, one fourth the population of the world.

When the boycott was first proposed several months ago it was thought that the United States would at once "sit up and take notice." The Chinese had conceived the idea that the most effective way to revise the Yankee was to touch his pocketbook. The boycott resolution was months in preparation, and when completed a meeting of the guilds, or chambers of commerce, was called in the principal cities, the resolution adopted and signed by the members and each obligated himself to forfeit the amount above named if he violated any of its provisions.

The main provisions of the resolution are as follows:

First—Chinese will not buy or use any article of American production, manufactury included.

Second—Chinese merchants [illegible] agents or shipping will not import goods in vessels owned [illegible].

Third—Chinese exhibitors [illegible] from exhibiting their goods at the [illegible] and condemned by America.

Fourth—Chinese will not patronize American firms [illegible] from China.

Fifth—Chinese [illegible] and [illegible] request [illegible] such [illegible].

The Chinese population of the Pacific coast has been variously estimated, but probably 100,000 would be a fair approximation. Of this number possibly one third are centered in San Francisco. There is no denying the fact that among these Orientals there are some as shrewd and as clever as the average American. Some have been educated in English at Harvard, Yale and other American universities. In San Francisco there are some engaged in banking, exporting and importing and wholesale merchandizing.

India, China and Japan are the largest cotton consumers in the world, and the world's supply of cotton is produced by the United States, India and Egypt. Of this world supply the United States produces about 75 per cent and exports about 62 per cent of this either in the raw or manufactured state. The bulk of it that goes to the orient is taken by China and Japan.

A man who had charge of some public work in China on which thousands of coolies were employed said recently they all wore shirts made of flour sacks, and on their backs he could read the history of the flour trade all the way from Minnesota to California.

The Chinese boycott of American vessels will not be felt to any extent, for of our entire export trade of $20,000,000 carried to that empire only about 1 per cent went over in American bottoms. Of the entire foreign trade of China, amounting to about $250,000,000, fully 50 per cent was carried in British bottoms. Japan and Germany rank next. Germany sends annually to China over 6,000 and Japan over 7,000 vessels. The latter's export trade with China amounts to about $25,000,000 annually.

The present boycott will have little or no appreciable effect in the United States save to curtail the business of a few exporting houses. The trade with China is only a drop in the immense current of America's foreign trade, but it is to the future that business men on the Pacific coast are looking. China, with its 400,000,000 people and 4,000,000 square miles of territory, does not buy from us as many goods as Japan with one-tenth the population, and forty years ago Japan was where China is today in relation to the world's progress. China has coal fields that cover 200,000 square miles, more than those of the United States, and yet it has only about 5,000 miles of railroads. It has undeveloped mines of iron, copper and other ores. It has limitless water power and rivers that are navigable for a thousand miles. There seems practically no limit to the fertility of its soil. Business men are looking forward to the time when China awakes. They want to know who will awaken her and teach her to need things that advanced nations make and sell. At present it appears that Japan will be the dominant power commercially in China for some years.

TO MARK TWAIN.

[A sonnet.]

THE jester of an unheroic age,
He sent no knight against imagined wrong
Nor roused to splendid laughter deep and long,
Like the keen scourge of the Attic stage,
But chronicled upon his wealthy page
The ironies and follies of a throng
Of vital beings, with a hand as strong
As though to him had fallen the heritage
Of the great servants of the comic muse.
Not his the gaudy raiment of old time,
Swift's cruel anger, Heine's subtle smiles,
Yet has he carved an equal right by use
Of the broad humors of a truer clime
To meet his peers on Lucian's happy isles.

—Mary Arnold Childs in New York Times.

FIALA PARTY RESCUE.

Arctic Explorer's Mother Dreams of His Safety.

The mother of Anthony Fiala, who lives in Brooklyn, and his sister, Mrs. John Casper Koch, also of Brooklyn, knew through visions two days in advance of cablegrams that the young arctic explorer who was recently rescued by the Ziegler expedition was safe.

It was the other night that Mrs. Fiala saw her son standing at her side in a dream and heard him say:

"You need worry no longer, for I am coming back."

It was that same night that the sister received a similar message by a weird spiritual telepathy from another member of the expedition telling her that her brother was safe.

The Fiala expedition had been cut off from all communication with the rest of the world after July, 1903. The expedition returns with a record of having reached 82 degrees 13 minutes north, which is several degrees less than that of Captain Cagni of the Duke of Abruzzi's party, who reached 86 degrees 33 minutes north.

The vision which appeared to Mrs. Fiala and to Mrs. John Caspar Koch, the sister of the polar explorer, were made known to a number of their friends and relatives, and the receipt of the intelligence of the safe arrival of the expedition in Norway was regarded as a wonderful confirmation of the prophecies of the dreams.

"I dreamed that Anthony would come back," said Mrs. Fiala, "and it has come true.

"After I received word Tuesday night (Aug. 9) that all hope of the expedition had been given up the fears I had entertained for two years were increased tenfold. It was late when I retired, and I could not sleep. After awhile, however, I dozed off, and then suddenly I came out to awake. Anthony stood before me. He looked well in fact, in better health than when he sailed away. He was shouting, and as I recognized him he bent over me and kissed me.

"'You need worry no longer,' he said, 'for I am coming back. It has been a hard fight, but we are safe.' Then, as I stretched out my arms to him, he faded away.

"Strange to say, my daughter dreamed the very same that another member of the expedition had appeared to her and had informed her that the party was safe and would soon return."

LIQUID PEACEMAKER.

"Conference Cocktail" Delights Attache of Russian Mission.

Most of the members of the Russian peace commission are very fond of cooling drinks dispensed at their hotel in Portsmouth, N. H., other than tea, says a special dispatch to the New York Herald. They are eager to learn all that is to be known about American mixed drinks, and the other afternoon one of the attaches discovered a cocktail which he believes is as new to the world as to himself.

Strolling into the cafe, he said to the drink dispenser: "My dear sir, I wish you would make me a cocktail that is new. I have drunk several of your making, and they are very fine. They tell me you are the inventor of drinks, very delicious ones, and suppose now that you invent one for me."

"I shall be delighted to obey," answered the barkeeper, with a very profound bow. Quickly he had the long tin cups and the little spoon and strainer at work, and the Russian watched him with marked interest. When the beverage was finished the man behind the walnut poured it out. As the big secretary raised it to his lips the compounder of the drink said:

"That, sir, is a conference cocktail—the first one ever made. I trust you will enjoy it."

The Russian drank it with great relish.

"Ah," said he, smacking his lips, "it is indeed a delicious drink. A few of those would make peace with the whole world."

Automobile to Water Streets.

During the last few weeks an enormous automobile water cart has been tested in the Champs Elysees quarter at Paris, says a special cable dispatch to the New York Herald. It distributes its shower at a rate of about six miles an hour and covers the Avenue des Champs Elysees in about two turns and the circle around the Arc de Triomphe in about three turns. This test is considered successful, and a French company is now building another water cart of similar proportions, which will be at work next November. One machine will do the work of four ordinary carts in less than half the time.

Features of a Submarine Forest.

By means of glass bottomed boats it has been discovered, according to the Indianapolis News, that the bottom of Monterey bay, California, is a beautiful submarine forest of sea oranges, green ribbons, horse tail, sea pompoms, etc. Some of the plants are thirty feet in height.

SARATOGA MONEY MAD

Gates and Drake Play Golf at $1,000 a Hole.

CADDIES GROWING PROSPEROUS.

Wall Street Man Idol of the Crowds, but Drake Is the Better Player. When Tired of Golf They Play Tennis at $100 a Point—Whims of Rich Visitors at Summer Resort.

Golf at a thousand dollars a hole, tennis at a hundred dollars a point, poker with no limit and side bets on every street as to the number of the next trolley car that comes along or tomorrow's weather—that is the kind of money madness that has got a death grip on Saratoga, says a special dispatch to the New York Journal.

Plungers like John W. Gates and John A. Drake, not content with gigantic stakes on the races and poker games, made their mornings interesting by playing golf for a thousand dollars a hole. Now and then they switch to tennis at a hundred dollars a point, which runs up into the thousands for a set. And the rest of the crowd follows according to their means.

The flush times in California when men played poker for gold mines, the feverish nights at Monte Carlo, where aristocrats gamble away princely birthrights, are both eclipsed by the money mania that has broken out at Saratoga this season. The craze follows the clock all the way around.

Get up in the morning and go down to the springs, and you will find a couple of millionaires betting each other that the first car to come along will have an odd or even number.

Walk out to the golf links, and you will see John W. Gates and John A. Drake, his substantial shadow, making tracks on the dewy grass and cutting divots out of the fair green with prodigious strokes of brassies and irons.

And every one of those strokes means about a hundred dollars, for when Drake and Gates play they lay a thousand dollars a hole.

If either should get eighteen straight holes the sum of $18,000 would change hands, but as they are tolerably matched it is rare that more than three or four thousand dollars is won or lost. Of the two, Drake plays the better game, but Gates gets a handicap which squares things up.

The caddies on the course are growing prosperous, and as soon as the golf craze spreads to the bookmakers, gamblers and the other elite of the place a job as a caddy will be worth purchasing.

On the tennis courts, which are numerous in the handsome gardens of retired plungers along the elm shaded avenues, tennis is indulged in every morning before begins the resplendent parade to the race track.

Here money changes owners almost as fast as it does at the track, while spectators on the streets pause to make side bets as to the outcome of the particular game they happen to be watching.

If you walk from the United States or the Grand Union hotel down the main street after dinner you will see knots of men grouped around pairs of plungers who are betting on the population of the town, the age of the nearest elm tree, the hour the sun sets, the color of the next horse to round the corner or the name of the conductor that will bring in the next Saratoga special.

And every bet is a big one.

Saratoga is not the home of the piker, although that variety of gambler is plentiful about her streets.

Since the death of William C. Whitney, Gates is the most important personage in the village, ranking even higher than Canfield, George Wheelock and other prominent citizens in the summer colony.

When he makes bets, the crowd watch him adoringly as he sits on the rail of the clubhouse and looks over their heads as they gather on the lawn. If he races down to the lake in an automobile before dinner, the crowd that can support automobiles follow after. And even when in pursuit of health and recreation, as well as the ever needful exhilaration of a little stake, he and Drake beat little rubber balls over bunkers on the golf course, there is a big gallery to see and applaud, for the Saratoga crowd knows that Gates is playing for big stakes, and they like to see any kind of gambling where real money is at issue.

Franklin's Bicentenary.

It is certainly discreditable that one of the three Americans who would by popular acclaim be pronounced to be the greatest the country has produced should have so little formal recognition, says the Philadelphia Record. The birthday of Washington is practically a national holiday, Lincoln's birthday is a red letter day in many states, but Franklin, the third in this triumvirate of America's greatest, is denied the honor of a public testimonial to his superlative merits. An opportunity is at hand to make good this neglect. On Jan. 17 next will be the bicentennial of Franklin's birth. The day ought to be celebrated in an appropriate manner to the furthest ends of the country. It would be becoming for Philadelphia to take the lead in doing honor to her adopted son.

New Pedagogic Theory.

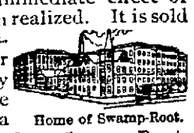
The newest idea in schools for teaching children to read is to make them tap a typewriter. The novelty of the work makes the scholars take the greatest interest in thus learning the rudiments of education.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

THE OLDEST AND BEST INSTITUTION FOR OBTAINING A BUSINESS EDUCATION IS THE ONE THAT HAS HAD THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PATRONAGE. WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FOR ACTIVE BUSINESS OFFICES. FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS P. DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY
CONNECTING
CLEVELAND and BUFFALO
"WHILE YOU SLEEP"
C&B LINE
UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO"
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Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.
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ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.
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Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C.&B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.
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FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Sophia Laursen, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 6th day of Sept, 1905.

CYRUS SMITH,
Administrator

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Holder Laursen, late of Stark County Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 28th day of August, 1905.

CYRUS SMITH,
Administrator as aforesaid.

Executrix's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the

14th day of October, A. D 1905,

at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the Township of Sugar Creek, County of Stark, State of Ohio, to-wit: Being the north half of fractional section No. Seven (7), Township No. Eleven (11), and Range No Ten (10), containing forty-five (45) acres and eighteen hundredths (18-100) of an acre except twenty-two and one-half (22½) acres sold off said fractional section No. Seven (7) to Joseph Budd on the north side of said fractional section, leaving a balance of land of twenty-two and one-half (22½) acres, more or less; excepting and reserving, however, all coal underlying the said premises with the right and privilege of removing the same.

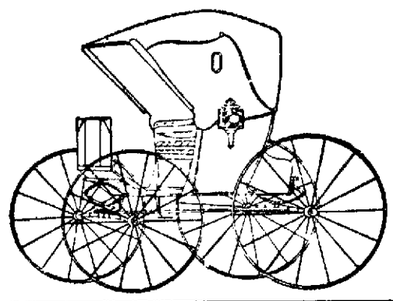
Said property is appraised at Eleven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Terms of sale:—One third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per cent from day of sale and to be secured by first mortgage on said premises.

MARY ANN OBERLIN,
Executrix of John W. Oberlin, deceased.
Sterling & Braucher, Attorneys

Want Column ads. pay

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness



To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J. B. Schrader
41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

State of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C.O.D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free.

Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

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Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.
This signature, E. W. Grove
Cures Grip in Two Days.
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ORIGIN OF THE CLUB

TRADITION HAS IT THAT ADAM USED THE FIRST BIG STICK.

Since His Time the Club or Stick or Rod or Staff In Its Various Phases of Evolution Has Played Many Parts in the Affairs of Mankind.

It is a far cry from the unwrought club with which primitive man chased his breakfast around a stump to the baton of a field marshal. Yet from the cave man's bludgeon to the symbol of forceful power the stick has risen through a consistent evolution, during which it has never ceased to play an important part in human affairs.

Tradition asserts that after Adam had partaken of the forbidden fruit the beasts, which had heretofore been subservient to his will, rebelled. Adam called for assistance upon the Creator, who straightway bade him fashion himself a stick and use it upon the first animal which disputed his authority. For a time the subject animals eyed the weapon with instinctive awe, but at last the lion, bolder than the rest, attacked Adam singly and was promptly beaten to earth as a reward for his temerity. Thus Adam regained his lost sovereignty over the dumb creatures.

The particular stick with which our common ancestor thus secured man's domain over the beasts was not destined to loss or decay for many centuries, according to tradition. It was handed down through the descendants of Enoch until it was presented by Jacob to Joseph when visiting Egypt. At the death of Joseph the stick fell into the hands of Jethro, whose daughter, Zipporah, Moses married. With her dowry the great leader received the staff of his ancestors, and so highly did he prize it that he ordered it to be buried with him.

This staff of Moses was the symbol of temporal power, while the rod of Aaron was the emblem of spiritual authority. Later in history we find this duel symbolism of the stick in the hands of kings and in the form of the scepter representing the temporal and in the hands of the priests as the crozier standing for the spiritual.

For centuries the stick, in some form or other, was the only weapon of war. Though mortal conflict between men is as old as the human race, it is a disputed point whether Ninus, the founder of the Assyrian empire, or Belus first introduced formal war into the world. It is related of the former, however, that he originated and taught to his followers the art of tipping their sticks with pointed heads of stone and bone. With these weapons, so much more deadly than the unshod clubs of other tribes, the Assyrians were able to overrun the neighboring nations and subjugate them.

The shepherd kings carried a long stick armed with a lance head as mark of their high command, and the early Greeks gave the name of "sceptre" to the lance tipped with iron. In those primitive days, when physical might made political right, the chiefs of the people had to be always on the alert to protect themselves against assassination, and the lance or scepter was ever at hand to protect the crown. Witness the case of Saul, who had his lance at the table with him when he attempted to strike his son Jonathan, and when David entered his tent on another occasion Saul's lance was at the foot of his bed ready for immediate use.

Among the Babylonians it was obligatory for fathers of families to carry sticks, many of which were elaborately carved with peculiar emblems in accordance with their various social positions. In certain forms it was the distinctive mark of their principal dignitaries. Among the Romans the stick was conspicuous in all religious ceremonies, and in the hands of the lictors, as well as of the centurions, it represented chastisement as well as justice. The lictors, armed with sticks, always preceded senators in the streets and public places, clearing the way for their august patrons by such a lavish use of their staves that today's childish expression of "getting a good licking" at the hands of parent or pedagogue may be distinctly traced to those early myrmidons of tyranny.

The stick or wand may be found represented in the hands of both deities and heroes. Ceres has a spear in one hand and an ear of corn in the other. Bacchus has his thyrsus and Mercury the caduceus presented to him by Apollo, while Achilles is represented with the spear which, according to Homer, "none but he could wield."

The Roman consuls and senators adopted a wand of ivory as a mark of their authority, and it is related that a blow of one of these wands precipitated a general massacre of the senators. When the Gauls, under Brennus, entered Rome they found the consuls and senators seated in state, each holding his wand in his hand. For the moment they paused in admiration of so much dignity, but one among them, being deficient in the organ of veneration, presumed to pull the beard of the senator Papirius, who instantly struck the man down with his wand and thus led to a general butchery of his colleagues.

In French history the stick as a kingly emblem does not lose the form of a lance from the time when King Gontrand gave the investiture of the kingdom of Burgundy to Childebert II. down to the time of Charlemagne. The stick then became a golden rod, curved at one end like a crozier. This ancient scepter was kept for many centuries in the treasury of the abbey of St. Denis and figured at the coronations of most of the French kings. It is of enameled gold, ornamented with oriental pearls and nearly six feet in length. It was used for the last time in the coronation of Louis XVI. at Rheims in 1774.

In the early Christian church the faces and bishops, being mostly old men, before they were elected to their high offices, were glad to use their sticks, or croziers, to assist them in walking when visiting their dioceses. In some quaint old illuminated manuscripts these sticks have pieces of cloth attached to them, the evident purpose being that the bishops might wipe their perspiring faces.

Later there came bitter strife between the scepter and the crozier, and under the warlike Hildebrand of the ninth century, who, as Pope Gregory VII., dictated terms of peace to Henry V. of France and compelled him to cry "Peccavi!" under threat of excommunication, the crozier became mightier than the scepter.

Up to the sixteenth century the crozier was made generally of cypress wood, and its crook was of bone or ivory. From that time on it was either of silver gilt or gold.

From the time when the inventive genius of Ninus displaced the plain, stout stick as the common weapon of all mankind it has never played so active a part as during feudal times, when the backs of the European serfs were so often and so heavily belabored with cudgels at their masters' commands that it is a wonder the greater part of the white race are not hereditary cripples. And every one knows how in Robin Hood's time stout yeomen went about thwacking one another with their staves merely for the sport of the thing.

The celebrated baton of the marshals of France was a slender little stick, not more than fifteen inches long, covered with velvet, embroidered with lilies and eagles and crowned with a silver cap, so that when Napoleon said, "Every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack," he might have been taken literally.

But it is a stick quite apart from any of these that has had most to do with the development of civilization, a stick that is not a stick at all, but a tray-like little tool that for 400 years and more was an indispensable implement of the art preservative—the composing stick of the printer. It has broken the heads of more tyrannies, smashed the armor of more shams and struck more sturdy blows for human liberty and progress than all the bludgeons, scepters and croziers from Adam's time to the present.—M. J. Mollan in New York Post.

Classical Quotation.

One of the lost arts today is that of classical quotation. Oratory more than any other branch of literary art varies with the changes of fashion and taste, but in no single respect do the parliamentary speeches of today differ from those of a hundred years ago more than in the want of quotations from the classics. As Bishop Welldon points out in the nineteenth century, classical quotation was a fine art once; it was cultivated and admired; it was a source of pleasure and influence and distinction; it was the dividing line between culture and ignorance, and not to use it or not to appreciate it was to incur the dread and dismal censure of being commonplace. The art of quotation is lost now; no one thinks of trying to revive it, and few persons even regret it. The golden age of quotation was the eighteenth century. Every educated gentleman could quote Latin then, and not a few quoted it easily and habitually. Lord Holland and Charles James Fox at times almost conversed in Virgil, and Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith on one occasion sparred, so to say, in classical quotation. In recent times Mr. Gladstone frequently used with great effect a quotation from the classics, and the last and greatest of his quotations was from Lucretius in his speech upon the affirmation bill on April 26, 1883. Today if a member quoted Latin in the house of commons he would probably be jeered at.—London Globe.

Origin of the Easter Egg.

In ancient Persia many hundred years before the birth of Christ the people were all worshipers of fire. According to their religion, as communicated to them by their prophet, Zoroaster, there was first a great spirit who had existed from all eternity. From him came the first light, and from this light sprang two brothers, Ormuzd and Ahriman. Ahriman grew jealous of his brother and was condemned by the eternal one to pass 3,000 years in absolute darkness. On his release he created a number of bad spirits to oppose the good spirits created by Ormuzd, and when the latter made an egg containing good genii Ahriman produced another full of evil demons and broke the two together, so that good and evil became mixed in the new creation. In memory of this legend the Persians of the present day, on a certain festival in March, present each other with colored eggs, and it is from this we get our similar Easter custom.

Dogs That Are Overfed.

"Nine out of ten of the pet dogs brought to me for treatment are the victims of overfeeding," said the doctor of a dog hospital. "There is nothing else the matter with them. One meal a day is sufficient for a healthy grown dog even when he is allowed to run about the streets. Pet dogs that have nothing to do but loll in the laps of their owners are fed three or four time a day. That is wrong.

"A dog has good digestive powers, but the process is very slow with him. He is easily overfed. The opinion that the dog can digest almost anything is erroneous. Although meat is the dog's natural food, it should never be given in its raw state. Raw beef bones, too large to swallow, are good once or twice a week. They supply phosphorus and cleanse the teeth. The most healthful food for dogs is table scraps, boiled over and fed cold."—New York Press.

ALL WHITE MEAT.

Colorado Man Raises Freak Chickens Above Timber Line.

Luther Burbank's efforts in the cultivation of flowers and vegetables have been eclipsed by a resident of Tolland, on the Moffat road, says the Denver News. The championship in chicken breeding has been won by F. J. Francis, who has been for more than two years a resident of that section. Mr. Francis is a photographer and sells photographic views to the hundreds of tourists who come to Tolland daily on the trains over the Moffat road. He has discovered his new phase of the chicken industry quite by accident.

Mr. Francis claims to have produced a chicken which is all white meat. The condition of the meat he ascribes to the altitude. He avers that if a chicken could be raised above timber line it would be perfectly white from skin to gizzard. Near the top of the continental divide is the place where he has been conducting his experiments. Rollins pass is the highest point on the Moffat road. It is 11,660 feet above the sea. Here there is no timber, no vegetation of any kind, except a few scattering specks of drying grass and hardy sage brush.

"I found out what I claim about the chickens by observing the fish," said Mr. Francis in discussing his discovery. "I noticed the texture of the flesh of fish in the lake at Tolland was different from that in Teller lake, which is several hundred feet higher. The flesh of the fish in Yankee Doodle and Jenny lakes, which are still higher, is whiter still, and if there was water at a higher altitude that contained fish I am sure you would find the flesh to be entirely white. My theory is that chickens raised at a high altitude will contain no dark meat and will be as tender and juicy, even when old, as the chicken used for 'spring broilers' on the bill of fare.

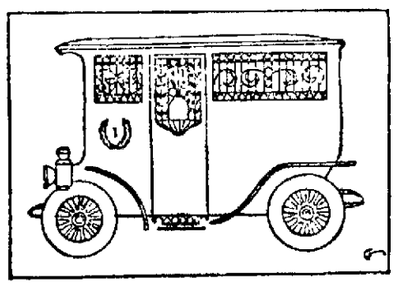
"We have 700 chickens now at Teller lake that are being raised with a view to proving what I claim."

New Sun Clock.

A new and highly ingenious form of sun dial clock was recently exhibited at the Royal society's rooms in London. It is the invention of Professor Albert Crehove. The gnomen of the common dial is replaced by a head fixed on a wire, the shadow of which is cast on the interior of a true cylindrical surface. On this surface figures of eight curves are drawn, marking standard noon for each day of the year. The cylindrical surface is inclined so that its axis, upon which the head is fixed, is parallel to that of the earth. It thus represents the latitude of the place. The shadow of the head travels across the cylindrical surface parallel to or on one of the circles drawn thereon. These circles represent days of the month. Each hour described in the circle is always of the same length, and a scale of minutes engraved on the cylinder enables true mean time to be read off directly to a few seconds.

An Automobile Bank.

The accompanying picture shows the first automobile bank ever made in the United States, which is soon to be put into actual use by a Cincinnati savings institution. It is built of chilled steel,



CINCINNATI'S TRAVELING BANK.

with double walls, an inch of space between them. In one corner is placed a burglar proof safe, and desk room for several clerks is also provided. The motive power is electricity, the car having a storage battery capacity of fifty miles. It will be used by the bank in collecting from customers, especially from shopkeepers, at night. The machine cost over $5,000.

Electricity From Cats.

We learn from an exchange that an Indiana genius proposes to utilize cats for the generation of electric current for lighting. His purpose is to round up the cats and drive them through a chute, so that they will pass under rotating brushes, which will abstract the desired current. The invention might be further improved by the employment of mice, so that the cats could be drawn through the chute by induction. Just how much feline power is required to light an incandescent lamp has yet to be ascertained.—Scientific American.

Crow For Grasshopper Pest.

Complete control of the grasshopper as a pest and its elimination as a factor in the success or failure of crops in California is announced as the result of three years' intensive study of the problem by W. C. Woodworth, associate professor of entomology at the University of California. The remedy is said to consist of a mixture of bran, molasses and arsenic. Besides killing the hopper directly this poison effects the death of many more, for the first insects to die are eaten by the survivors, which are killed in turn.

"Stone" Soles For Shoes.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting what are practically stone soles on boots and shoes. He fixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible and to give the foot a firm hold on the most slippery surface.

JAPAN OF THE FUTURE.

Aland Kingdom's Plans For Vast Empire In Asia.

In a special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald from Portsmouth, N. H., Walter Wellman says:

"There is to be a Japanese empire on the mainland of Asia. It is to embrace Korea and Manchuria, and probably a part of Siberia. The Japan of the present is a mere island kingdom. The Japan of the future is to rule the littoral of the northern Asiatic continent, reaching far into the interior, comprising vast, fertile and populous provinces. The new Japan is to be thrice as great in area and twice as great in population as the Japan of the present.

"Japan's sea is to be the center, the heart, of this new empire. That sea is to become a Japanese lake. Japan is to dominate it and all the lands lying about it. This dominance of the Japanese sea and its dominance on all sides the Japanese hold is absolutely essential to their national safety.

"The pretension the Japanese put forth as to the sea of Japan is not unlike the Monroe doctrine, which the United States applies to the Caribbean sea. Japan has a Monroe doctrine of her own, and the meaning of it is that Japan will view as an unfriendly act any effort on the part of the European powers to establish their sovereignty or to plant their systems on or near the shores of the sea of Japan. This Japanese Monroe doctrine applies not only to Russia, but to all European powers.

"The information upon which this dispatch is based comes from high and unimpeachable sources—from authority which would create surprise were I at liberty to identify it.

"I have the highest authority for the statement that if the Russians find themselves unable to agree to a treaty which achieves this end there will be no peace. The Japanese have set the stakes which are to mark the boundaries of their national domain or sphere of influence in the future. The line thus blazed in the rough is not hard and fast. There is a margin left for trading, for accommodation and for seeming yielding on non-essentials.

A RATTLESNAKE DINNER.

Reptile Furnished Entire Menu For Remarkable Feast In Lincoln, Neb.

Rattlesnake soup in buffalo horns, boiled rattlesnake, rattlesnake fritters, fried scrambled rattlesnake, breaded rattlesnake, rattlesnake pudding. This is the menu recently served to a Lincoln, Neb., man, W. J. Smith, and he declares that he enjoyed it, says a Lincoln special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The occasion was a dinner in celebration of the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ostrander of Billings, Mont., given by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Morrison, who were chaperoning a camping party on Bridger mountain, several miles northwest of Caspar, Wyo. The dinner is considered the most unique of any served in the United States for many years.

The meal was prepared over a greasewood fire, part of the cooking being done in the Indian fashion by means of hot stones. The snakes for the spread were secured by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, who live on Bridger mountain. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander, the guests of honor, kept the skin of the largest serpent, which was over three feet long, as a souvenir of the memorable occasion.

The last course, rattlesnake pudding, was pronounced especially delicious by the guests. It was composed of two parts of gelatin in one part of flesh taken from the tail of the snake next to the rattles. This was crushed through a sieve and was of about the consistency of sugar sirup. It was then boiled gently over the campfire until thick.

A WILL'S PRAYER TERM.

Young Man Must Attend Mass Regularly to Get Big Estate.

Before he can inherit his father's estate John T. O'Connor, stage electrician at the Orpheum theater, in Kansas City, Mo., must give up the theatrical business and attend mass every Sunday morning. If he does not comply with the conditions he will be cut off without a cent, says a Kansas City special to the Chicago Record-Herald.

Such are the terms contained in the will of Patrick O'Conner, father of John T. O'Conner, filed recently in the probate court.

The estate consists of 30,000 shares of Victoria copper mining stock, two lots in Decatur, Ill., and the O'Conner home. The aggregate value is $25,000.

If the son refuses to quit the theater the estate is to go to other relatives. O'Conner expects to be able to dodge the theater clause of the will, but is willing to go to mass.

Printed Pies.

[A Pittsburg inventor has invented a machine that can turn out forty pies a minute, or 2,400 an hour.—News Item.]

In Pittsburg, where they have black air
And new rich ev'ry day,
A baker wise now makes his pies
In automatic way.
He sticks the mess into a press,
And then the fruit and flour
Comes from the dies as forty pies
Each minute of the hour.

Think! Forty pies of even size
And done to dainty brown,
That toothsome shade, each minute made
In grimy Pittsburg town!
While patient wives work all their lives
At learning making pies,
This printing press does it in less
Than time to wink your eyes.

With ev'ry whir comes forty per,
Crisp dough all neatly filled,
All nice and brown, with lid clamped down
And daintily befrilled
Now women can "ha, ha!" at man,
Because he'll have to make
This new complaint: "Machine pies ain't
Like ma's press used to bake!"

—Walter A. Sinclair in New York Evening World.

FARMERS OF STARK COUNTY!

We wish to announce that

The Massillon City Mills

Is now open for business and ready to receive your wheat, for which we will pay the **Highest Cash Price.**

For the week ending September 9th, 1905, our price is ***80 cents.***

The Hicks Brown Milling Co. M. Neal, Supt.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.

Do You intend to buy a **Cream Separator?** If so, do not fail to try a De-Laval? Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatter,
Farmers' Phone 5 on 8. **Dalton, O.**

Lyon's Candies
Fresh Shipment.

LYONS CHOCOLAT CREMES NEW YORK-CHICAGO COPYRIGHTED

Chocolates, Marshmallows, Creme de Menthe, Bon Bons, Chocolate Almonds.

Rider & Snyder,
DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

OPENS WEDNESDAY EVENING **AUGUST 30**

Something New Every Minute
Spend the Day and Evening there } Seven Acres of Fun.

THE MUSICAL TREATS

DAMROSCH, Aug. 30-Sept. 9
SOUSA, Sept. 11-16
HERBERT, Sept. 18-23
CREATORE, Sept. 25-Oct. 7
SORRENTINO, Oct. 9-14
SOUSA, Oct. 16-21

BY WAY OF NOVELTY—ABSOLUTELY NEW
"FIGHTING THE FLAMES," "IN AND AROUND NEW YORK,"
MIRACLE PAINTING, "IN THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS"

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

$25,000 Canadian Agricultural Exhibit—Immense Model of New York City, showing the railroad terminals—Gallery of Notables—An Up-to-date Vaudeville Theatre and Theatorium—Moving Pictures—A Ferris Wheel—Reproduction of Pittsburgh in Miniature.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ON ALL ROADS LEADING TO THE SMOKY CITY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Stay all Evening if You Like.

MOTT'S **PENNYROYAL PILLS**

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are **"LIFE SAVERS"** to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. **$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists.** DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 23, 1905.

READ UP — CENTRAL TIME — READ DOWN

| | | |

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie Street, • MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Store, Nenninger's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

For Governor,
MYRON T. HERRICK,
of Cleveland.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW L. HARRIS,
of Eaton.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
WILLIAM C. DAVIS,
of Marion.

For Attorney General,
WADE H. ELLIS,
of Cincinnati.

For State Treasurer,
W. S. McKINNON,
of Ashtabula.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM KIRTLEY,
of Defiance.

For Common Pleas Judge,
(Ninth Judicial District)
RALPH S. MILLER

For State Senator,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.

For State Representatives,
FRANK V. HOILES,
JAMES A. WELKER.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Probate Judge,
CHARLES C. BOW.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
CHARLES C. UPHAM

For Treasurer,
HARRY C. KNOBLOCH.

For Sheriff,
R. FRANK WILSON.

For Commissioner,
JAMES C. BURNHEIMER.

For Coroner,
DR. HARRY A. MARCH.

For Infirmary Director,
ISAAC H. SMITH

The words used by Archbishop Moeller in introducing Governor Herrick to those assembled in Cincinnati in honor of the jubilee of the Central Verein the other night, are an indication of the esteem in which the head of the Republican ticket is held by the Catholics of Ohio. Archbishop Moeller hopes to see Mr. Herrick in the President's chair. We will give him a start in that direction anyway by re-electing him governor of Ohio.

Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, contributing his fifth paper to the August Century on the subject of the greatest news gathering agency in the world, gives a comprehensive idea of the value of the Associated Press as a recorder of history. This, writes an admirer, is not done so much by the recital of historical fact that has been disclosed to the world's knowledge by the Associated Press correspondent as it is by giving a clear and rather familiar view of the basis on which that correspondent works. It is borne in upon us, as we read this last contribution by Mr. Stone, that the men of whom he is writing are at all times purveyors of facts, and that at all times they are in touch with the events and personages which enable them to present history-making matter in the order of its relative value.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Troops are Being Assembled on the Frontier.

Christiania, Sept. 13.—War between Norway and Sweden has never been nearer since the beginning of the disunion movement than it is now. The situation is highly critical. The suspension of the negotiations at Carlstad denotes a deadlock on the question of frontier fortresses. Sweden demands not only that the fortifications actually on the frontier be destroyed, but that the historic strongholds, Fort Kongsvinger, eighteen miles from the frontier, the key to the defense of Christiania on the east, be sacrificed.

During the negotiations Sweden has been incessantly mobilizing troops. Seventy thousand Swedish soldiers are being massed at strategic points along all the railways leading to the frontier. The whole Swedish fleet is assembled at Bohus, near Christiania fjord. The Swedish jingo press urges that war be declared against Norway in spite of the riksdag's conditions of separation. Similar pressure is being brought to bear upon the government by the military leaders of the war party.

The Norwegian cabinet has not broken off the conference with Sweden and is debating the possibility of making concessions in the interests of peace. The Norwegian people, however, would consider the razing of old Fort Kongsvinger an intolerable humiliation.

Fort Kongsvinger was erected in 1683 and played an important part in the later wars between Sweden and Norway. It is sixty-two miles from Christiania on the railway connecting the Norwegian capital with Stockholm. After the union of Sweden and Norway it was dismantled and remained so up to a few years ago.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Bridge Contracts are Let by County Commissioners.

Canton, Sept. 12.—Six contracts were let by the board of county commissioners Monday afternoon for either building or repairing bridges in different townships, some of which have been affected by high waters and floods. Two contracts were made with the Hahn Brothers. The firm is to build a stone concrete and buck arch near J. Teeple's home in Pike township and to repair one end of an arch near the Skelton residence, in Pike township. The rest of the contracts were let to the Toledo-Massillon Bridge Company. The company is to build a steel and concrete bridge near the Stansberry residence in Pike township for $941.20; to build a steel bridge near the Graber residence in Perry township for $752.90; to repair with concrete and steel and build a new steel bridge on Warmington road in Perry township for $683.60; to build concrete steel abutments near the Albright farm in Perry township for $892.20.

At an executive session of the city council Monday night it was decided that hereafter the mayor of Canton should be paid a straight salary of $3,000 per year and the fee system will be abolished. The chief of police will still get a salary and fees.

The county agricultural society has let the contract for the building of the new barn at the fair grounds to N. L. Karper, of this city. The contract price was $954, but, according to Secretary Lehman, of the society, this will vary a little, owing to the short space of time which was given to make up the specifications. The barn will be completed by the middle of next week. The site has been changed from the location last given out. Instead of on the south side of the Third street entrance, erection will be on the north side.

George W. Kratsch was this morning appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, of Massillon.

COURT CONVENES.

The Grand Jury Impanelled by Judge Ambler.

Canton, Sept. 12.—At 10 o'clock Monday morning the September term of the common pleas court convened, Judges Ambler and Harter presiding. The grand jury was impaneled by Judge Ambler, the following being the names of the members: Lester Deweese, Jacob Motter, W. H. Copthorne, Frank B. Werner and R. A. Cassidy, of Canton; W. A. Pretzeker, Massillon; Albert Smith, Osnaburg; D. P. Merwin, Massillon; Jacob Matz, jr., Paris township; J. K. Bowers, Canton; J. R. Fry, Canton; C. C. Davidson, Alliance; Andrew Holtzbach, Lawrence township; Samuel Stern, Perry township; A. J. Stoner, Jackson township.

C. C. Davidson was appointed foreman, and shortly after the noon adjournment the members were sworn in by Deputy Clerk of Court A. W. Agler.

ENGLAND DRINKS LESS.

A General Decrease in the Consumption of Wines.

London, Sept. 12.—The decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer in the United Kingdom during the last few years has been frequently commented upon. Last year it was very noticeable. The chancellor of the exchequer ascribes it to a wave of temperance, but others say it is due to bad trade and a scarcity of money.

Yet, coincident with the general decrease in the consumption of wine, spirits and beer, there is reported a notable increase in the consumption of port wine, not of the old heavy variety so much as in the lighter kinds which have been kept in wood and are recommended by physicians. These varieties are used extensively in houses from which port had been abolished for years. The people, according to a prominent wine merchant, are losing the fear of port as a producer of gout.

As against the increased favor of light port, there is a decrease in quantity used of the various liquors which until recently had been constantly growing in use. They have now fallen under suspicion as not being aids to digestion. One exception in this class is brandy, which still holds its own in public favor.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Sept. 11, 1905

LADIES.

Adams, Mrs. Katie	Bosler, Mrs. Libby.
Gill, Mrs. Jess	Brancher, Mrs Blanch
Hay, Miss Ruth	Heyman, Miss Jennie
Moller, Anne	Steffes, Mrs. Ida
Uiet, Mrs. Molly	

MEN.

Renner, Samuel	Brown, W. C
Bullock, R. J.	Cullon, J.
Dickey, Dr R. W.	Gill, G.
Holbrook, Geo. W.	Ichev, Jacob
Jake, Robt. (2)	Jamison, W. H.
Och, J. P.	Parker, Willie
Shoemaker, Dr.	Uhler, H. L.
Sibley & Clark	Smith, Master Harry
Mansour, T. J. and Mikel	
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Clark E.	

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

THE STORY OF THE TWINE BINDER.

Randall Saw His Invention in a Dream.

THEN HE FAILED TO PATENT IT.

He Went to Chicago, Let Others Get His Ideas and Returned to His Village Home to Die a Pauper.

Of the important inventions which have revolutionized primeval methods and have produced an enormous saving of labor and money, the twine binder, such as can now be found in every farmer's complement of machinery, is among the greatest. Of course, one sees them in operation so often that the amount of work which they perform no longe creates surprise or admiration. But the fact remains that they are a wonderful invention and were the farmer compelled to revert to the day when grain was cradled, people would starve to death.

The schoolboy early in life learns to connect the name of Whitney with the cotton gin, the name of Watt with the steam engine or that of Morse with the electric telegraph, and, it is true, we learn of McCormick and his twine binder, but it was not McCormick himself who actually invented the vital part of the present machine, namely, the mechanism which so deftly and unfailingly knots the string which holds the bundles together. After it was invented, he either bought or obtained in some manner the secret of the invention and by placing it upon the machine which he had attempted to perfect, announced to the world that he had a machine which would cut and bind grain.

There had been many attempts to invent a machine which would do this work. Up to the point of tying the bundles, many had succeeded, but here was the stickler. At first, wire was tried, but as this caused the death of so many cattle through eating bits of the wire cut into short lengths in thrashing, that the method was condemned and it was seen that the only solution was the invention of a knotter which would tie with twine. To stimulate experiment, McCormick offered a reward of $100,000 to the man who could do this.

At once thousands went to work. Lights shone from many an inventor's garret. People carried string about with them trying, at odd moments, to see if they could not figure out the puzzle. Through Michigan the contest for the prize was fast and furious. Blacksmiths and those acquainted with mechanics took perhaps the most lively interest in the work. Of course many thought "they had it," but the trial would always disprove such beliefs. At last it was given up by the more despairing ones, those remaining in the race being termed "fools" for attempting the then supposed impossible.

One of these so-called "fools" was Frank Randall, who lived in the peaceful and practically unheard of village of Tekonsha, Mich., a community of some 600 souls lying just south of Battle Creek and about 100 miles west of Detroit. Randall and another man, Raymond by name, from another village nearby, invested every dollar they could raise, not to speak of the time and mental energy, in their endeavor to invent this apparatus, which they were confident would not only bring them fortune, but which they also believed to be entirely possible. One night after a brain-racking day, some five years after the craze started. Randall went to bed in the small hours of the morning. The "knotter" was continually in his mind. He felt he must win that prize now or he would starve. His property was gone as well as the best years of his life. It is said he fell into a troubled sleep in which there came to him as a vision the solution of this problem. He arose in the morning, went out into the yard, cut a branch from an elderberry bush and with the aid of few other pieces of wood whittled out the knotter. "I've got it," he cried suddenly.

He and Raymond now decided to build an entire machine with the new invention attached. In the rear of an old blacksmith shop they went to work. The place was carefully guarded, lest some prying person might want to look at the long coveted invention. At last it was completed and the whole countryside turned out to see the "fools" try their machine. The field, which is now the village base ball park, was selected. The wheat was ready for cutting and the conditions were ideal. With four horses the strange looking arrangement entered the field and began to cut. As the work progressed, it as at once observed that the fools were not so foolish, for the knotter worked perfectly and bundles came out tied as if by hand. When half an acre had been thus disposed of, the crude hand-made affair broke down and the cutting was stopped. But enough had been seen to convince the people and the experts whom McCormick had sent on from Chicago that the knotter was a reality and they at once contracted with Randall to come to Chicago and work in their factories at a salary of $10 per day. At this point Randall made his mistake. Instead of having his invention patented, he went to Chicago. McCormick kept him long enough for his experts to get his ideas and then he was sent to the other implement works in the West. He was foolish enough to go and it was not long before "The McCormick Twine Binder" appeared all over the country.

Did he get his $100,000? Oh, no. Evidently, when he could get it so cheaply McCormick was not going to pay $100,000 for it. Randall returned to his home village, a broken hearted man, brought about by his own carelessness. Some years after he died in poverty. But he had done for the world a service which stands as the only monument to his memory.

WILL HAVE A NEW BUILDING

St. Joseph's School May be Built Next Spring.

IT WILL COST OVER $20,000.

At Present There is Not Nearly Enough Room for the Two Hundred and Ten Pupils—St. Mary's School Opened Last Week.

"If $10,000 can be raised in my congregation we will have commenced building a new school house by spring," said the Rev. F. B. Doherty, pastor of St. Joseph's church, Tuesday morning. School opened at St. Joseph's church Monday morning with an enrollment of two hundred and ten. The school building, which is the old church on the hill in East South street, is very much overcrowded and the accommodations for such a large attendance are very meager. Although Father Doherty has been here but a week he has seen the conditions which exist in the school and he has taken up the work of raising funds for a new building with zest.

"They tell me," he said, "that there is $10,000 in cash which can be obtained for the asking, and I have been authorized to go ahead and start a subscription. There are many wealthy members who, I am sure, will give very liberally and there is little doubt but that we will be in a new building within a very short time."

Father Doherty says that the proposed building will cost not less than $20,000, and will be erected on the site of the old church. The land will be graded down until the proper level is reached. One floor will be used as an auditorium while the remainder of the building will be used for school purposes solely.

The new rector is well pleased with the conditions of the school as he has had an opportunity to see them in the short time in which he has been here. Four rooms are now being occupied and four regular teachers and one special teacher, who teaches music, are employed. The enrollment is about the same as last year.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.

As has been previously announced, St. Mary's parochial school opened last week. The attendance is very gratifying and the work is now well under way.

THE U. B. CONFERENCE.

The Meeting Next Year Will be Held in Massillon.

Ashland, Sept. 12.—The twentieh annual session of the East Ohio conference of the United Brethren in Christ closed a five days' session in Ashland Sunday with the conference sermon by Bishop J. S. Mills. The conference next year will be held in Massillon. A surprise was sprung upon the conference at the eleventh hour, when Dr. D. W. Sprinkle, of Akron, resigned as presiding elder of the Akron district. The Rev. W. O. Siffert, of Sterling, was appointed to succeed Dr. Sprinkle. The assignments for Canton district are as follows:

Presiding elder, J. Wyandt; Alliance, J. H. Miller; Beach City, M. F. Fritz; Canton, C. W. Record; Easton, W. S. Coder; Louisville, V. L. Frye; Lordston, F. W. Syler; Magnolia, H. A. Shaffer; Mineral City, W. M. Wertz; North Lawrence, F. A. Felton; New Milford, E. J. Porter; Navarre, J. M. Poulton; Massillon, J. S. Jones; Otterbein, A. E. Fair; Palestine, S. W. Lilly; Sterling, D. Kosht; Union Ridge, W. M. Waitehair; Strasburg, J. B. Kirsh.

The Independent exchange column will bring results. Try it.

APPRAISEMENT HAS BEEN MADE

Value of Certain Warwick Property Exceeds $90,000.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE MADE.

Such is Stated by R. W. McCaughey, Receiver, Concerning the Property of The Chippewa Sand and Stone Company.

The appraisement of the property of the Chippewa Sand and Stone Company, located in the vicinity of Warwick, has been completed and the total value, as placed by the appraisers, will exceed $90,000. The appraisers were: A. F. Stuhldreher, a real estate dealer of Barberton, Benjamin Wheeler, merchant at Warwick, and William H. Smith, a lumber dealer at Clinton. The appraisers and R. W. McCaughey, the receiver, worked several days and endeavored to make a very conservative estimate.

The appraisement was brought about through the action of some of the directors of the company asking the common pleas court of Stark county to appoint a receiver. This was done several weeks ago. The court appointed Attorney R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, who began his duties at once. He is now formulating his reply, which is to be submitted to the court within a few days. Future disposition of the matter rests entirely with the courts but it is probable that a sale will be ordered. Several Massillon parties are interested in the company although it is a West Virginia corporation. The property has always been considered a valuable one.

The property enumerated in the appraisers' list consists of a large sand mill and stonequarry on the A. Stoolmiller farm, located on the edge of Warwick in Wayne county; another mill and quarry on the Lester farm in Stark county; a large tract of land in the village containing seven hundred and fifty lots, which have been laid out; a finely equipped office with accommodation to do all the company's business, barns and other buildings needed in the work.

The quarries contained almost every kind of stone found in Ohio. These kinds range from the soft sandstone used in making sand, and at Warwick the stone is of an exceptionally fine quality, to a hard stone suitable for building purposes and for flagging. The company has been making improvements for five years and has spent several thousand dollars.

The value of the property, as found by the appraisers, was a surprise even to those who were familiar with the company's interests. A rough estimate of the value had been placed at $60,000 before the appraisement was made. The appraisers and Receiver McCaughey were especially careful to make conservative estimates. It was stated Wednesday morning that the property could easily have been valued at $100,000 in all justice to the company and the interests involved.

As yet no negotiations have been closed for the private sale of any of the property but some of it may be disposed of in this manner. After receiving the appraisement papers from Receiver McCaughey, the court will use its judgment in ordering a sale.

The Chippewa Sand and Stone Company does not own the Warwick glass factory nor the plant of the Warwick Furnace Company.

VISIT TOMB OF JACKSON.

Nashville, Sept. 13.—There was no session of the great council of Red Men today, the delegates visiting the historic home of President Andrew Jackson.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. But it's risky to wait until you have consumption. Get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Aid recovery by keeping the bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills, all vegetable, gently laxative.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

AMERICAN NAVY THIRD.

German Officer Predicts His Country Will Be Supplanted.

It will be but a short time, according to the figures compiled by a German naval officer, before the United States ranks third as a naval power.

At present the strength of navies of the world in tonnage is as follows:

	Tons.
Great Britain	1,593,871
France	603,721
Germany	341,243
United States	316,523
Italy	254,519
Japan	252,661
Russia	224,237
Austria-Hungary	112,326

While these figures show that in naval strength Great Britain is nearly five times as strong as the United States and that France is nearly twice as strong, it will not be long the case, for in tonnage now on the ways or projected the United States is almost on even terms with Great Britain, is twice as strong as Germany and almost twice as strong as France. The figures of vessels in course of construction tell this story:

	Tons.
Great Britain	338,128
United States	324,500
France	170,278
Germany	126,572

These last figures show that when the vessels, on the ways and projected, are commissioned Great Britain will still hold her position at the head of the column, but instead of being nearly five times as strong as the United States, as she is at the present time, she will be only about three times as strong. As for France, she will be only 133,977 tons ahead of America, and Germany will be relegated to fourth place.

The ships that will constitute the bulk of this great addition to the American navy consist of fifteen battleships, two of them the mightiest ever planned; six armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and a trio of great protected cruisers.

The battleships are the Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont, all of 16,000 tons; the 15,000 ton Nebraska; the Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia, each of 14,900 tons; the Idaho and Mississippi, of 13,000 tons, and the South Carolina and Michigan, which are expected to register 18,000 tons and which, if the bureau of construction has its way, will carry a main battery of ten twelve-inch guns.

DOG UP ON GRAMMAR.

Would Not "Lay" Down, but Responded to "Lie" Down.

Tootsie, a fox terrier that apparently understands grammar, was before Magistrate Corneli in Yorkville court, says the New York Mail. The canine was in the possession of Mrs. Nellie Lyons, but Mrs. Beckie Gordon asserted that she was the rightful owner. Magistrate Corneli finally said the problem of ownership was too weighty for him.

"Tootsie was stolen from me last May, and I hadn't seen her up to yesterday," said Mrs. Gordon.

"That's a lie," said Mrs. Lyons; "I've had Tootsie for three years."

"The dog's only a year and a half old," said Mrs. Gordon. Now, judge, I can easily show you that Tootsie is mine."

The court assented.

"Tootsie, beg," said Mrs. Gordon. Tootsie stood up on her hind legs and begged very prettily.

"Tootsie, lay down," said Mrs. Gordon triumphantly. But Tootsie didn't "lay."

"Perhaps if you say 'lie down' she will," suggested the court. Mrs. Gordon accepted the suggestion and Tootsie evidently liked that form of the verb better, for she did "lie" down.

"Isn't that proof enough?" asked Mrs. Gordon.

Corsets Tabooed In Gym.

Dress reform to a most pronounced degree has been inaugurated by Professor Emil Rath, instructor of the gymnasium and fencing classes at Central Turner hall, says a Pittsburg dispatch to the New York Press. He has formulated a set of rules which cannot be broken by those amateur athletes who expect to remain in his classes. In his prospectus, which has just been issued, he sets this forth in conspicuous place: "The wearing of corsets during exercises is positively forbidden." The instructor says that a violation of this rule will result in the dismissal of pupils from his class. During the exercises the girls in his class will wear bloomers. The professor says he wants to make good, healthy athletic young women and not fashion plates out of his pupils. He is the practical and aggressive enemy of the corset.

A Threat.

The trust promoter says that he has
come around to stay;
He's pilin' up the dollars, an' he won't be
shoo-ed away.
We tell him retribution's bound to come
his way at last
An' he'd better mind his manners an' be
thinkin' 'bout his past.
He doesn't mind. He keeps on gittin'
richer year by year.
It makes no difference how the other
folks complain or sheer,
But the time is surely comin' when he'd
better look about.
He'll git investigated ef he don't
watch
out.

An' then he'll have to interrupt his golf
or maybe stay
At home when he had planned to take a
pleasant holiday.
They'll print his picture, too, and make it
uglier than sin
An' write up things about him as sarcastic as they kin.
An' maybe they'll keep talkin' 'bout the
way he got his pelf
Till he has to go to Europe 'fore he kin
enjoy hisself.
He'd better mend his manners, 'cause
there isn't any doubt
That he'll git investigated ef he don't
watch
out.

—Washington Star.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. H. W. Holzbach is ill at the family home, No. 73 West Main street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mannweiler, of West Tremont street, a daughter.

The Misses Estella and Ida Lynch left Wednesday to visit relatives in Cleveland for one week.

Mrs. Frank Depp, of Allegheny, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. J. Bauhart, in North Mill street.

Joseph Starr, a business man of Uhrichsville, was held up by highwaymen Monday night and robbed of $70.

Benjamin Ayers, of Richville, has been appointed secretary of the Stark county Republican executive committee.

A dispatch from Coshocton says that the glass factories at that place were started Wednesday, giving work to 480 persons.

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Reed and Mrs. T. F. Reed and children returned from Mittiwanga, on Lake Erie, Tuesday afternoon. They have closed their summer cottage there.

Senator R. A. Pollock, of Stark county, has been invited to participate in the conference to be held by Governor Herrick, State Mine Inspector George Harrison, Attorney General Wade Ellis and others, for the purpose of revising the mining laws of the state.

The Hon. Charles B. Speaker, of Lisbon, has announced himself a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination to succeed Congressman James Kennedy, of Youngstown, who is serving his second term. James J. Grant, of Canton, is also a candidate for the nomination.

Mayor Walker, of Alliance, gave William Roberts, found guilty of intoxication, a peculiar sentence Sunday. Roberts was given choice of twenty days in the workhouse or thirty days with the Salvation Army. He chose the latter and must appear on the streets with the Army every day or go to the workhouse.

At a joint meeting of the county commissioners and the Stark County Agricultural Society held Saturday, it was decided that the county should stand one-half of the cost of the new barns to be built at the fair grounds to replace the ones burned about a week ago. They will be built immediately and will cost about $1,000.

Saturday afternoon the base ball team composed of memoers of the Massillon Knights of Pythias will go to Meyer's lake for the purpose of playing the Canton K. of P. team. This game should be a good one, as both lodges have some good players in them. Harry Curley and George Keller are looking after the interests of the local team.

Workmen in the employ of the Canton-Akron Railway Company have begun the work of tearing up the old street car rails in East Cherry street and the laying of new ones preparatory to the completion of the paving on this street. Just as soon as this work of laying the large new rails is completed the firm of William Vogt & Son will begin the work of paving this street.

William F. Slusser, aged 84 years, who lives a few miles west of the city on the Millersburg road, has decided to give up his residence on the farm and move to Youngstown to spend the remainder of his days with his daughter Mr. Slusser was born and spent his entire life in Tuscarawas township and is among the oldest citizens in the county. His sixtieth wedding anniversary was celebrated last year. Mr. Slusser is an uncle of Township Trustee L. P. Slusser of this city

A special committee of the directors of the board of trade met representatives of an automobile manufacturing company in the mayor's court room Wednesday morning to hear the proposition offered by the representatives to induce the company to build a manufacturing plant here. The committee heard the proposition and will report to the directors. The promotors had a single seated automobile with them and gave members of the committee rides about the streets. The representatives came from Cleveland.

KRACKER–ZILL WEDDING.

Ceremony Wednesday--Norton Schrader Wedding Tuesday.

Miss Laura Kracker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kracker, of Akron street, and Frank Zill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zill, of State street, were married in St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer. Mr. Zill is employed by the Brown Lumber Company. They will live in Massillon.

Miss Lillian M. Norton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Norton, of Chester street, and John H. Schrader, a glassblower, were married at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Wesley M. E. church parsonage by the Rev. S. K. Mahon. They were unattended and will go to housekeeping in Jarvis avenue.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Crawford Wallace Crushed to Death by Train.

Canton, Sept. 13.—Probate Judge M. E. Aungst has made a report to Secretary H. H. Shirer, of the state board of charities, showing the amount of special relief for indigent blind paid out in the county during the year ending August 31. Under the law enacted by the last general assembly worthy blind persons may be paid a sum not to exceed $25 per annum, payable quarterly, by the probate judge. Eighteen male and eight female blind persons held certificates at the close of last month. Due to three deaths, two male and one female, the number of beneficiaries at that time to receive relief was 23. The amount paid out to them was $575.

An application has been made to probate the will of Michael Young, of Massillon. A petition to sell real estate of the estate of Holden Laursen, of Perry township, has been filed. Francis M. Roush has been appointed guardian of Harry and Frank Laursen, of the same family.

Crawford Wallace, giving his home as Homeworth, Pa., was run down and fatally injured by the westbound passenger train due in Canton at 9:50 Tuesday night. A leg was crushed off at the knee and it was found necessary to amputate it about six inches from the thigh. The man's scalp was badly cut and he also received internal injuries, a fractured rib puncturing the pleural cavity, allowing air to enter. This produced emphysema.

CHANGED HANDS.

Abe Keller Disposes of Livery Barn to W. M. Shanklin.

Abe Keller, for twenty-three years proprietor of a livery stable in Clay street, has disposed of his interests in the establishment, selling horses, carriages, harness and all other paraphernalia to W. M. Shanklin, who assumed charge Monday and will hereafter conduct the livery barn. Mr. Shanklin's home is at Stanwood, where his parents live, but for the past two years he has resided at Terra Haute, Ind., moving to Massillon recently when the purchase of the livery barn was negotiated. He will have Felix Fox to assist him.

Mr. Keller's withdrawal from the livery business was a surprise even to his closest friends. It was known that for some time past his health has not been of the very best, but it was not thought he was considering giving up business. He has been located on the site of the present livery barn for the past twenty-three years as proprietor and for seven years before that was employed by the late Taylor Clay to assist in running the stable. Mr. Keller will look after his property interests in Massillon personally hereafter.

CAR STRUCK BUGGY.

Two Wheels Torn from Mrs Sailer's Conveyance.

Monday morning at 11 o'clock street car No. 30, northbound, struck a buggy in which Mrs. Louisa E. Sailer was driving and tore both wheels off the side next to the car. Mrs. Sailer was thrown out and the horse ran away. Mrs. Sailer was bruised and shaken by the accident but was not seriously injured.

She had just turned from her residence, 128 South Erie street, and had started to drive north on Erie street when the street car, coming along behind, struck the wheels on the left side of the buggy. The motorman of the car attempted to stop but could not. Mrs. Sailer did not hear the car coming. She was hepled to the residence of Fred Broman, in front of whose home the accident occurred. An examination showed that no bones were broken.

KERSTETTER—BOYLE.

Marriage of a Well Known Couple on Sunday.

As was briefly stated in Saturday's Independent, the marriage of Miss Sarah M. Kerstetter and Mr. William Boyle took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. M. Doxsee, in North Mill street at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. K. Mahon, pastor of the Wesley M. E. church. The bride wore a gown of cream colored lansdowne trimmed with heavy lace. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe. Supper was served immediately after the ceremony and later the bride and groom left for Washington where they will spend their honeymoon.

KOMURA VERY SICK.

Physicians Pronounce His Disease Typhoid Fever.

New York, Sept. 13.—Physicians attending Baron Komura today pronounced his disease to be typhoid fever, and his intended return trip, starting tomorrow, has been abandoned and nurses hastily summoned to his apartments.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Sept. 13.—The public schools which opened here last Tuesday are now fully organized for the fall term. The total enrollment of pupils is 433.

Miss Edith Steele has opened a kindergarten at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Steele. She has thirteen pupils.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 13.—Miss Winifred Phthyn, of Wadsworth, visited her Newman friends part of last week.

Mrs. Violet Wise, of Canton, visited her mother, Mrs. Margaret Young, last Thursday.

Mrs. Edward Fisher, of Massillon, has been the guest of her father, George W. Richards, the past week.

Miss Ruth Jenkins and her brother, George Jenkins, of East Greenville, visited the Richard Davis family part of last week.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and son David, of Massillon, were Newman visitors from Saturday until Monday.

The Buddy mine, under the management of John P. Jones, expects to begin pumping the water out this week.

George Williams, of this place, has been installed in his new position as teacher of the sixth grade in the Oak Park school, Massillon. We fully expect to see George make a mark in his chosen profession.

The Lawrence Township Sunday School Association held its quarterly convention in our local church Sunday afternoon and evening. The church was filled at the afternoon session and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a good sized audience attended the evening session. The special music as rendered by the choir was highly complimented by all present. The solos by Miss Ada Williams and Gwynnie Rummins were highly appreciated. The singing was directed by Prof. A. L. Williams. D. W. Walters, of West Brookfield, known as the veteran school teacher of Newman, was present and pleased the audience by taking part in the exercises. The Rev. O. E. Hall's address in the afternoon was a masterly effort and pleased his hearers to the utmost. The papers read and the discussions on the same proved to be quite interesting and gave a great many beautiful thoughts. The Rev. Mr. McCauley's address in the evening was a well defined discourse and contained good, wholesome, practical advice. The only disappointment on the programme was the non-appearance of the Rev. H. S. Bates, of Massillon, who was secured to speak on "The Ifs and Ands" at the evening session. At 6:30 p. m. he telephoned that he could not come. The committee on resolutions in its report failed to indicate whether we should vote for Governor Herrick or Boss Cox. The next convention will be held in the M. E. church at Canal Fulton some time in November. The following programme was well rendered:

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:30 Praise Service.....Conducted by John W. Harmon
2:40 Paper—Read by J. W. Myers.....Dr. D. K. Jones
Leader in discussion, Rev. J. W. Myers.
3:05 Paper.....Mrs. Cyrus Myers
Leader in discussion, Hugh Wilson.
3:20 "Bible Reading" Miss Lottie Stoner
Leader in discussion, John W. Harmon.
3:35 Address—"The Sunday School as an Evangelizing Agency" Rev. O. E. Hall
Miscellaneous Business. Collection.

EVENING SESSION.

7:00 Praise Service.....Conducted by A. L. Williams
7:15 "Seed Thoughts" Mrs. William Ketler
Leader in discussion, Mrs. R. Shenk.
7:30 Address—"How Should the Bible be Studied?" ....Rev. F. G. McCauley
Miscellaneous Business.
Report of Committees.
Collection. Adjournment.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Sept. 14.—Miss Lizzie Kloepher is on the sick list.

School began last week with Professor Wingate at the head.

William Lantzer is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

The Rev. M. F. Fritz is attending the U. B. conference at Ashland.

William Boyd, of Benton, visited near town Saturday.

Out of fifteen acres of tomatoes planted by Charles Ebert, four acres are not marketable on account of size. William Reed's tomatoes were almost a failure.

GENOA.

Genoa, Sept. 14.—The farmers are busy putting out their fall seeding.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Becker and Mr. and Mrs. John Shell, of Mansfield, have returned home after attending the funeral of their mother, Mrs. William Becker.

Peter Streb visited Massillon Tuesday on business.

John Muscopp has been visiting his uncle at Beach City for the past few days.

Mrs. Ada Marchand visited Canton on Friday.

Miss Grace Muscopp is attending the Canton business college.

John Harzel, of Canton, visited at the residence of Malvern Roush over Sunday.

Alvin Roush has been on the sick list for some time.

ELTON.

Elton, Sept. 14.—Some farmers are sowing wheat.

Charles Miller has recovered from his recent illness and is at work again.

Harvey McFarren attended the U. B. conference at Ashland and has now gone to Westerville.

Lafayette Boughman is now able to ride out. He expects to return to his home in a few days.

E. S. McFarren was in Wilmot on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Boughman, of Justus, visited their aunt, Mrs. Sarah Boughman, on Sunday.

JUSTUS.

Justus, Sept. 14.—The farmers will not sow much wheat this week on account of the wet weather.

Daniel Boughman had his crop thrashed out on Monday, wheat 103 bushels, oats 267 bushels.

Harvey McFarren has returned to his school at Dalton.

M. A. Boughman preached at the Cross Roads church on Sunday.

The schools all opened Monday.

The Rev. J. M. Poulton is back on the Justus charge.

The Rev. Mr. Wyandt is elder again for this charge.

DALTON.

Dalton, Sept. 14.—Miss Malinda Rudy, a stenographer in O. C. Barber's office, at Barberton, spent her vacation in this community and resumed her position last week.

Mrs. E. E. Tracy and son Ralph, who are ill with typhoid fever, have been in a serious condition the past few days.

Joseph Stinson, son of R. J. Stinson is also ill with typhoid fever.

Dalton and Fulton played ball at the latter place on Saturday, the game resulting 5-5 in the sixth inning, when the game was called off. Kauffman, pitching for Dalton, spraining his ankle in some manner was the cause of the calling-off.

James Stinson is recovering slowly from a long illness.

John J. Echard, jr., is attending the business college at Massillon this fall.

Noah Bixler and Miss Leah Monbarren, two prominent young people of this place, were united in marriage Thursday evening. They were chivareed Friday night by a large crowd of young boys and girls.

Ralph Buchanan came down from Cleveland, following the canal towpath to Massillon and the state road to this place, to visit with relatives here.

A prominent merchant of this place will soon be seen steering a new automobile on our streets, the first to be owned in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ault, of Marshallville, passed through town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Flickinger and son, of Doylestown, visited at S. H. Arick's residence this week.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Sept. 14.—As was previously briefly stated in The Independent, the marriage of Miss Caroline Mary Siffrin and Mr. George Kiefer, both of this place, was solemnized Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock in St. Mary's German Catholic church at Massillon, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. Miss Isabelle Brennen, of Massillon, was bridesmaid, and John A. Leonard, of Crystal Spring, acted as best man. The bride's gown was made of Paris muslin. She wore a wreath of carnations and smilax and carried a prayer book. The bridesmaid wore dotted Swiss and carried a bouquet of asters. After the ceremony a dinner and reception were held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siffrin, which was attended by relatives of the contracting parties and a few invited friends. Upon their return from a short trip up the lakes the newly married couple will be at home to their friends in their already furnished house in North Mill street, Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wolf, of Navarre, were present from out of town.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Corn is Making Good Progress Toward Maturity.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the weather bureau says:

In the lower Missouri, central Mississippi and Ohio valleys the week was cool and wet, and farm work was more or less interrupted in these districts, more particularly in the western portions. The temperature conditions in the Atlantic coast and Gulf districts and on the Pacific coast were generally favorable.

Notwithstanding the excessive moisture and cool weather over the greater part of the corn belt generally corn has made good progress toward maturity, having advanced rapidly in the northern and western portions. Much of the crop is already safe and cutting is general over the southern portion of the belt. In Iowa it is estimated that four-fifths of the crop will be safe from frost by Septebmer 25 and the remainder by September 30.

The harvesting of spring wheat is now practically finished in North Dakota and Minnesota. Large areas, however, on flooded lowlands in the last named state have been abandoned.

In North Dakota the little threshing that has been done indicates disappointing yields, considerable being smutty. In South Dakota the yield of spring wheat is good, but the quality is variable. Thrashing is completed in Oregon and harvesting is progressing under favorable conditions in Washington, except in the northwestern counties, where it has been interrupted by showers.

In the middle Atlantic states, New England and the Ohio valley the cutting and housing of tobacco have progressed under favorable conditions, this work being about half finished in Kentucky, nearly completed in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee, and completed in North Carolina.

No improvement in the apple outlook is indicated, a very poor crop being promised in practically all of the important apple states The general outlook for potatoes continues unpromising, blight and decay being extensively reported, except in New England and portions of the Missouri valley.

SUICIDE'S BODY FOUND.

Confessed to Murdering Girl at Youngstown.

Minot, N. D., Sept. 13.—The body of Charles Herzig, who left a written confession that he was guilty of murder committed near Youngstown, O., more than thirty years ago, has been found by searchers hanging to a tree in a secluded ravine just over the line in the unorganized county of Wallace. Pinned to his coat was a note similar to the one containing his confession.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES.

Man and Wife are Blown to Atoms.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Sept. 13.—David M. McKay and wife were killed and a team of horses and a wagon blown to atoms by the explosion today of forty quarts of nitro glycerine. McKay, with his wife, was driving to the Salem oil field with explosives to shoot a well. The cause may never be known. Only an axle of the wagon was found.

A dance will be given in Hose Hall in Front street Saturday evening, September 16. Good music.

BOTTLES ARE BEING BLOWN

Season Commenced at Reed & Company's Plant.

WORK ON FURNACES 1 AND 2.

Employment is Given to Ninety Blowers and One Hundred Boys — Other Factories Delayed in Starting—Good Season Expected.

The season of 1905 and 1906 for the glassblowers of Massillon was commenced Wednesday morning when work was begun in the Reed & Company's plant of the American Bottle Company at furnace No. 1. Blowers were notified to be ready for work on furnace No. 2 in the evening. This is the first work for the coming season in Massillon in the bottle trade. No intimation has been given as to the time of starting up any of the other factories. The Pocock factory is a part of the American Bottle Company. The Rhodes Glass and Bottle Company is an independent concern.

Forty-eight blowers are employed at furnace No. 1 and forty-two at furnace No. 2 at Reed & Company's plant. About one hundred boys are also given employment in that factory at present. While no announcement has been given out by the company, the blowers look for a good season. The predictions made by officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association have been favorable to a good year, and although there has been some difficulty about the wage scale for the coming year between the blowers and operators this will not be a serious drawback to the opening of factories at the proper time. The factory which opened in Massillon Wednesday is one of the first to start the present season in the United States.

A WORLD FEDERATION.

Plan for Combining All Catholic Societies.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—A world federation of Catholic societies is the hope of the future for the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

After six hours' discussion the national board of the American Federation of Catholic Societies yesterday adopted a plan for including in the work of the American Society the Volksferein idea, which is favored by Pius in a recent letter. If it is adopted every Catholic in the United States can become a member of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

The Catholic people by the plan mapped out belong to the American federation by societies, parishes or as individuals. Representation by states, instead of individual cities, as at present, was provided for in a constitutional amendment which was adopted yesterday.

President Roosevelt sent his congratulations by telegraph to the Central Verein.

At the Ec[illegible]ose.

Stove boards 10c to [illegible]ch.
Mill end Linoleum 5[illegible] per yard.
Mill end Floor Oil C[illegible]n 20c per yd.

Butterick Patterns are always very reliable.

THE BeeHive

The New October Delineator is Now on Sale.

New Things in the Cloak Room

ALMOST every express brings us more of the season's smart new Tailored Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waist Suits, Waists, etc. Already the showing is out of the ordinary. Come and see it.

One new style of ***Ladies' and Misses' Suits*** is a semi-fitted box effect jacket and a pleated skirt—all the new fall mixtures ***$10.00***

Two particularly good styles in ***Suits*** are the Three-Quarter and Full Length Coats, either tight fitting or in Empire effect. Exceptionally good values are shown in these in fancy mixtures and plain colors at ***$12.50, $15.00 and $18.00***

The Growth of Our Skirt Department

We've had to give more space to the Skirts—as much again as they had.

The new line is three times larger than in former seasons the choicest styles and materials. Prices, ***$2.98*** to ***$20.00***

The ***$5.00*** line is very strong; eight different styles.

One style at $6.50 of Chiffon Panama in blue and black, eleven gore with a 12 inch fan pleating at each gore. A bargain at $7.50, but a limited number go at.....***$6.50***

The Latest Ideas in Plain & Fancy Waists

There are waists of Silks and Flannels, Brilliantines and the soft sheer materials.

There are so many pretty styles that you must see them if you want to know all about the correct fashions for this season Prices, ***75c*** to ***$18.00***

The New Style Coats.

The Empire Paddock, English Walking Coat and the Full Length Box Style are in favor. ***$5.00, $7.50, $10.00*** and up.

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THE REED PLANT DID NOT START

Delay in Shipment of Soda-ash Postponed Opening.

NINETY BLOWERS TO START.

Other Furnaces at Reed's to Start With Orders from Headquarters—The Pocock and Rhodes Factories are Expected to Begin Soon.

Owing to a delay in the shipment of soda-ash which was expected at Reed & Company's glass factory last week, the factory did not open Monday morning, as at first planned, and there is a probability that the first two furnaces will not begin operations until the latter part of this week. This will be a disappointment to about ninety blowers and probably one hundred boys who expected to be working today. According to a statement from the office of the company furnaces Nos. 1 and 2 will be the first to open. Forty-eight blowers are employed at furnace No. 1 and forty-two at No. 2. This number of blowers will begin work first and the other furnaces will open for the season just as soon as orders are received from headquarters.

The Pocock and Rhodes factories will be slower to start this season than those of Reed & Company. The glassworkers who left the city during the past summer for various summer excursions have almost all returned. Some few are coming in every day and within a week all of the blowers who expect to return to work in Massillon factories will be congregated here. The Eastern summer resorts were the principal objective point of four-fifths of the Massillon glassblowers.

The removal of General Superintendent Harry S. Waite from Reed & Company's plant here to the larger and more important factories at Newark, is greatly regretted by all the local glassblowers. Superintendent Waite was a great favorite with his men.

Superintendent Lawrence Kerrigan, who has received the appointment as general superintendent at Reed's factory, is well known and well liked by the blowers and the officials of the company feel that a worthy successor to Mr. Waite has been selected.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Many Cases to be Considered by the Grand Jury.

Canton, Sept. 11.—S. A. Conrad, of Massillon, who was drawn as one of the grand jurors, was challenged today by the attorneys for William L. Davis and Corwin D. Bachtel, vice president and secretary of the defunct Canton State bank. He is an officer of a Massillon bank that holds several thousand dollars' worth of the bonds and securities of the State bank. He was excused from duty as a grand juror.

It is thought that it will require almost two weeks' time for the present grand jury to finish the work that has been presented by Prosecutor Day. Fourteen cases from Mayor Smith's docket alone will be investigated.

The summer resort at Meyer's lake, which has been under the management of August Ehret, for the past few seasons, has been leased by Matthew Bast and William T. Reese, of Toledo, said to represent the Schlitz Brewing Company. The deal was consummated through John Bast. It is said that the lease is for a term of five years and that a rental of $10,000 will be paid during this time.

The fourth annual clambake given by Canton aerie No. 141, Fraternal Order of Eagles, will be held at Meyer's lake, Friday, September 22. It will be the most elaborate ever attempted by the local aerie and invitations will be sent to members of the order in Alliance, Massillon, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia and Uhrichsville. The programme for the afternoon will include all kinds of sports.

OBITUARY.

LUCILE ROCKEY.

Word was received in Massillon Sunday morning of the death of Miss Lucile Rockey, aged 23 years, of Wooster. The deceased was well known here, having frequently been the guest of Miss Mary Baltzly, in East Main street. She had but recently returned to Ohio from a trip through Canada and at the time she was taken ill was visiting at Vermillion, where she died. Typhoid fever caused death. The body was taken to Wooster Sunday afternoon and the funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at Wooster.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Anthony Boronowski, the fourteen months' old child of Mr. and Mrs John Boronowski, died at the home of its parents in Washington avenue, Sunday of cholera infantum.

A FINE EXHIBIT.

The Edward Christman Company at the State Fair.

Columbus, Sept. 9.—The exhibit of drilling machinery from the Christman Company at the Ohio state fair has the honor of being the most complete and up to-date machinery of the kind ever placed on exhibition.

It consisted of one of their new traction drills fitted with coal prospecting and well drilling apparatus, and was operated continuously during the fair. The exhibit drew large crowds of drillers and coal operators, who were very much interested in the different methods of drilling as shown by the drill operators. All of the different operations were shown by the actual work of driving and pulling casing, drilling through sand, clay and rock with cable tools and hollow rod. The traction part of the drill was shown by road work.

FACTS ABOUT WOOSTER.

Birthplace of Many Prominent Citizens.

A correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle furnishes the following interesting facts concerning the capital of Wayne county:

"Wooster, the Ohio town that lies lazily in the Killbuck valley, and is now wearing a clothespin on its nose on account of the stench from the Taggart divorce case, has furnished some of the best brains in several walks of life in this nation," said an old resident of that town to a Chronicle man.

"United States Senator Alger, of Michigan, was born near there, and the old cabin in which he first saw the light is still standing. Sylvester Scovel, the somewhat erratic newspaper correspondent, who married a society belle of St. Louis, Mo., went to Cuba and died, is buried there. Frank Carpenter, the well known traveler and newspaper correspondent, did his first newspaper work on a little afternoon daily in Wooster. John F. Wallace, the expert engineer, who resigned his position on the Panama canal commission, and who now lives in Chicago, was born at Wooster. Arthur Brisbane, the highest salaried ediorial writer in the world, has spent months at a time at the fine old home of a millionaire uncle in Wooster.

"But the man who left his impress indelibly on the Wooster bar was the late John McSweeney, a veritable genius as a criminal lawyer. He was engaged to aid Bob Ingersoll in defending the old Star Route gang and in that case he made a national reputation.

"Henry C. Frick was born in Wooster and his sister and a brother reside there now in elegant homes built by the steel king. Frick has given $100,000 to the Wooster university, which is a Presbyterian denominational school of high standing and has buildings that cost $1,000,000. Carnegie has given the university several hundred thousand dollars, besides presenting the town with a library building.

"Wooster is an old-fashioned county seat town, with fine homes and spacious lawns and citizens who are noted for their intellectuality and hospitality. The town lives off the prosperous agricultural section surrounding it. Wayne county sometimes produces a larger yield of Irish potatoes than an other section of equal area in the United States.

"Wooster is over one hundred years old. Back in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when Chicago, as Ft. Dearborn, was a part of the Northwest terriory, Wooster was a prosperous Indian trading post. General 'Mad' Anthony Wayne and General Wooster fought the Indians in that section and the town is named after one and the county after the other. The oil portraits of these two old pioneers hang in the corridor of the court house. When the Northwest territory was cut up Detroit, Mich., was made the county seat of Wayne county in that state; Richmond, Ind., the county seat of Wayne county, Ind., and Wooster the county seat of Wayne county, O.

"Wayne county, O., was a part of McKinley's old district, which was gerrymandered by the Democrats to beat him. Although it is now a Democratic district, Congressman M. L. Smyser, who served as circuit judge, and is now the chief counsel for Mrs. Taggart, was elected on the Republican ticket in 1904 by 1,300 majority on account of his personal popularity. Judge Smyser is a big brained lawyer and astute politician and is talked of as good gubernatorial timber for the campaign following the one now in progress."

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued this week to eastern Ohio inventors: Newton K. Bowman, North Lawrence, mine gate; Karl Jarotzka, Youngstown, tool; George F. Record, Conneaut, curtain roller; Huber Root, assignor to A. I. Root Company, Medina, bee smoker, and Edward J. Sattler, Mineral City, railway car.

It pays to try our want columns

THE PARTIAL MOTHER.

She Who Exalts a Son at the Expense of Herself and Her Family.

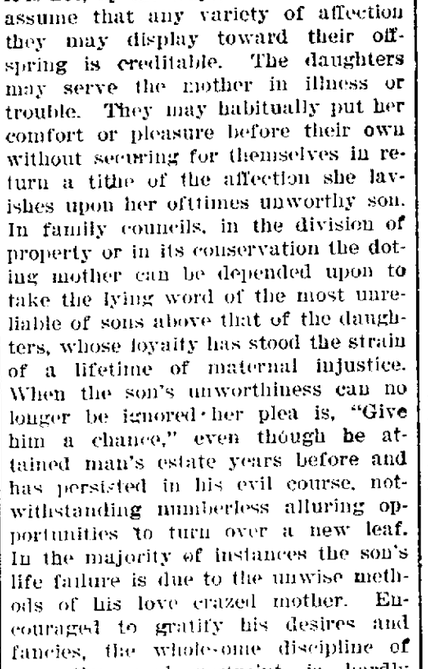
Concerning the partial and sometimes unreasoning devotion of a certain type of mother to her favorite son, a writer in Vogue expresses herself (presumably) as follows:

Nothing ever devised brought more unhappiness in its train than the inexcusable habit mothers have had from time immemorial of idolizing a son and sacrificing their own interests and those of the daughters of the family to him. This phase of maternal affection is as hysterical and no more creditable than those spasms of romantic affection that impel the victims of it to suicide and other absurd or harmless goings on. Having heard all their lives mother love exalted as the highest attainable human sentiment (which it is not, by the way), women naturally assume that any variety of affection they may display toward their offspring is creditable. The daughters may serve the mother in illness or trouble. They may habitually put her comfort or pleasure before their own without securing for themselves in return a tithe of the affection she lavishes upon her ofttimes unworthy son. In family councils, in the division of property or in its conservation the doting mother can be depended upon to take the lying word of the most unreliable of sons above that of the daughters, whose loyalty has stood the strain of a lifetime of maternal injustice. When the son's unworthiness can no longer be ignored her plea is, "Give him a chance," even though he attained man's estate years before and has persisted in his evil course, notwithstanding numberless alluring opportunities to turn over a new leaf. In the majority of instances the son's life failure is due to the unwise methods of his love crazed mother. Encouraged to gratify his desires and fancies, the wholesome discipline of correction and restraint is hardly known to him. Aided and abetted in his lawlessness by his mother, the baby, and later the boy, defies authority and tramples on rights.

PERFUMED SKIRTS.

An Effective Sachet Arrangement of Girdle and Streamers.

Sachets for the perfuming of one's personal belongings are an object of particular interest to every woman, and the inventiveness of the sex is evidenced in the variety of these dainty



SKIRT SACHETS.

accessories to the feminine wardrobe. One of the best schemes is the skirt sachet, to be worn just above the petticoat. It consists of a girdle of ribbon, pendent from which are long streamers terminating in a tiny scented sachet, as indicated by the accompanying sketch.

There are corset sachets in bow and heart shape, veil and glove sachets and sachets in various forms designed for the delicate task of scenting the contents of chiffonier, dresser, chest or trunk.—Brooklyn Life.

Toning the Muscles.

There is a difference between the size of a muscle and its tone, and what a woman should aim at in her athletic exercise, says an authority, is tone. A good tone means that a muscle can do the greatest amount of work possible for a muscle of its size. It means power of endurance rather than the ability to lift heavy weights or perform astonishing feats that require only a temporary output of strength. Tone is obtained by gentle and sustained exercise. Violent exercise may produce a rapid growth of a muscle, but gives a poor tone and tends to produce a knotty effect that no woman wants, however much it may be admired in the opposite sex. When increase of size is not desired women are advised to avoid the use of horizontal bars, dumbbells, clubs and all exercises that severely tax the strength. They may go through a dumbbell course without the dumbbells, play tennis, run, walk and practice breathing exercises.

Washing Table Linen.

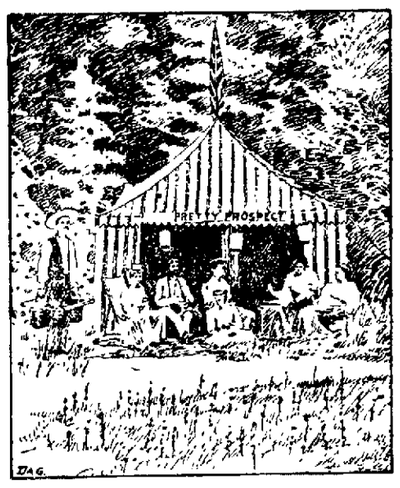
A firm of linen manufacturers gives some useful hints for washing table and other linens. It advises the best of washing soaps, to begin with. Soaps full of alkali discolor linen. It is better to wring linen by hand, or at least have the rollers of the wringer fairly loose. Be sure that the rinsing process is thorough. A great improvement in doing up linen is this stock: Dissolve one ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of warm water. Add one tablespoonful of the solution to a quart of water and wring out the linens in the mixture. A point in the care of towels—admonish the masculine members of the family never to wipe a razor on a towel. The damage done often does not show at the time, but is apparent after the towel is washed.

A SUMMER OUTING.

SEEKING HEALTH AND RECREATION ALONG UNBEATEN TRACKS.

The Summer World Is Wide, With Mountains, Green Fields and Shore. Tent, Car House and House Boat, Each Has Its Charm.

Shall we go to the mountains, to the seashore or up country? Shall we live in a hotel, with its accompanying fuss and feathers, and spend the greater portion of our time getting into and out of our clothes, to say nothing of spending all our money at the same



A CAMP IN THE WOODS.

time? Shall we go to a boarding house, with its conglomerate mass of humans herded together as even the cattle of the fields are not herded, where the people are impertinent, intrusive and gossipy, or shall we find a place of our own where we may shed the formal routine of city life and be as happy and free from care as the birds themselves?

If we decide on the latter course we will find that the summer world is wide and that we may choose our place and way as seems best to us. Simplicity and comfort go hand in hand, and good taste is the watchword to good fellowship among those seeking health and recreation along unbeaten tracks.

In years gone by the people who didn't go to the springs went camping. Camping was a much more primitive affair than it is now, when campers use army tents and take advantage of the most scientific army methods in living out of doors.

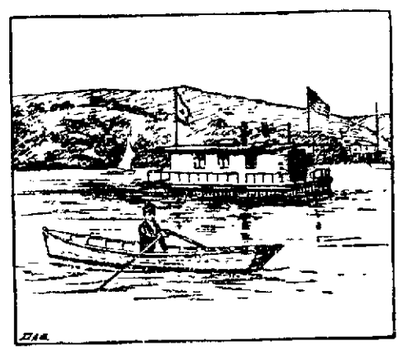
To make our own camp where we may be comfortable and economical, too, if we wish—we must find a farmer with woodland, for the camp must be in the forest—a farmer who will rent us, for a small sum, the necessary ground upon which to pitch our tent and the right of way. We must be near the farmer's house, for we will have to depend upon his family for milk, butter and eggs and many other things.

The illustrations accompanying this article are pictures of real camps, and the writer can testify to a delightful summer spent in one of the great forests of California.

Even with our frequent rains and uncertain weather, we may be very comfortable in almost any part of the United States in summer time if we use army tents, or, what is more picturesque and more economical in the long run, we may make use of abandoned street or railway cars for our summer home.

Curiously enough, abandoned street cars have become a prominent feature in the way of summer homes. One, two or four cars will make a comfortable and cozy home. A single individual may live in one and have sufficient room to swing the traditional cat by the tail, quite as much as he would have in an ordinary cubicle in a summer resort hotel. Two people may even be fairly comfortable in one car if the cooking can be done out of doors.

House boats are more commodious than the car houses, as there is a "gallery," as the southerners say, run-



SMALL HOUSE BOAT MADE OF A CAR.

ning all the way around the cars, and if the boat be long enough one may easily build on an addition for the kitchen.

Bless the man who first invented house boats! For where else may one find the simplicity of green fields, the grandeur of mountain heights, the lulling, soothing gurgle of gently lapping waters and health giving ozone in one combination? That is, if one has judiciously selected his anchorage.—Designer.

Hot Weather Diet.

There is no better tonic than seasonable and wholesome food. When appetite flags and the system weakens from excessive labor and oppressive heat, nutritive (but easily digested) food is required. Plain soups, rare steak, fresh vegetables, light salads and ripe fruit are more easily digested than cold, baked or boiled meats and elaborate desserts.

An Inexpensive Cake.

One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to make batter; flavor to suit the taste.

KEEP PILLOWS CLEAN.

They Can Be Nicely Renovated at Home Without Difficulty.

After illness pillows should always be renovated. They seem to absorb and retain the breath to a great degree, so that an ordinary airing will not clean them.

They can be nicely renovated at home and without difficulty. Lay two supports across the sink, or, better still, across the bathtub, upon which lay the pillow. Over it pour boiling hot water, enough to soak through and through. Let it drain until it stops dripping; squeeze it a little if necessary. Open a newspaper so that it will be a little larger than the pillow and take several thicknesses.

Lay the paper on the radiator or on one end of the range, and on it put the pillow. Over it put more paper, that the top may not cool overquickly. Turn it when the bottom seems dry. It will dry most quickly and will be puffed up as light as a feather. It is really renovated by steam, which is just what is done for you when you send it away to be cleaned.

If the pillow is soiled wash it just as you would wash anything else—put it bodily, feathers and all, into the tub if necessary. Do not be afraid to do this; it will not hurt it.

The drying process may be done in the open air. For that pin the pillow end firmly to a clothesline which is in partial shade. If one treatment does not sufficiently cleanse, pour more water over as it hangs and let it dry. Repeat this until it smells thoroughly sweet and fresh, even though it takes several days to accomplish it.

THE RESTFUL COUCH.

It Is the Best Refuge For the Overworked House Mistress.

Couches are said to have saved more minds and nervous systems than all the physicians and medicine chests put together. They are the best refuge that the overworked house mistress has, and their only shortcoming is in want of use. Few women know how much refreshment they can gain from a couch and do not half enough use it.

The restful couch is not a yard and a half contrivance with tough coverings. It is broad and comfortable and soft and luxurious, on which a woman may nestle in peace among the pillows and be cozily comfortable.

Every room can make use of a couch. When distracted by her infinite cares or worried over a bill, a woman finds infinite relief in a place where she can throw herself down and, stretched at ease, allow her troubles to straighten themselves out of their own accord, as they always do when the troubled mind can cease from troubling in a dream. By this means hysteria is averted, beauty is preserved and womankind's chances for salvation tremendously promoted.

KITCHEN HELPS.

Agateware that has been discolored or burned may be cleaned with coarse salt and vinegar.

A tablespoonful of borax is an agreeable addition to the dishwater and helps to keep the hands soft instead of irritating them, as soda does.

Soiled dish towels should not be dropped into hot soapsuds until they have been washed first in lukewarm water. The hot suds set the dirt.

A wash bench that can be folded when not in use and put out of the way is a good thing to have in a small kitchen where there are no stationary tubs.

A molding board makes a very satisfactory extra shelf for the kitchen if fastened to the wall with hinges and chains to prevent its sagging when lowered.

When you boil milk, grease the saucepan with butter before putting in the milk. This will prevent the granules that gather on the bottom of the saucepan, that are so hard to wash off.

Keep a Button Box.

When replacing the lost buttons of garments it is very important that the new buttons should be of the same size as the old ones. Careless menders pay no attention to this trifling detail, and the consequence is that buttons that are too small will not remain fastened and those which are too large tear the buttonholes. A button box for storing reserve buttons should find a place in every mending basket. In this receptacle should be put all buttons which have been ripped off old garments, as well as any complete set of buttons there may be. Housekeepers who pick up and put away in its allotted place every button which falls into their hands may save themselves many purchases.

Women at Their Best.

Harry Furniss, an English expert on the eternal feminine, says that women look their best indoors in the evening and in evening dress. He says a woman is probably seen at her best when playing the harp; that billiards show women off to great advantage; that ice skating shows the graceful curves in the feminine figure; that of outdoor games archery is the one in which women look their best and hockey the one in which they look their worst.

Children and Pillows.

Teach your children to sleep without pillows if possible. In any case only a very thin one should be allowed, for it is impossible to relax all the muscles of the head if much higher than the rest of the body, and so the rest is not so refreshing as it should be. If the little ones are unhappy without the pillow try raising the head of the mattress very slightly and lower a little at a time so that they may become gradually accustomed to it.

FARSON'S PARADISE.

Chicago Banker to Build Gardens Rivaling Grove of Daphne.

John Farson of Chicago, banker and automobile enthusiast, is to build a garden adjoining his beautiful Oak Park residence that will rival even the famous grove of Daphne of the days of the Caesars, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. As in the historical garden, there will be nude statues of Venus, of Diana and the other goddesses, and at the head of a central basin, in which will fall the waters from an Athenian fountain, Bacchante will smile upon the guests at "Pleasant Home."

Some guests there will be who will call on Sundays who will not appreciate the Venus and Bacchante as the Romans made them and as John Farson will copy them. It is the plan of the banker to drape the statues in pink and white kimonos on Sundays and hide their beauty under folds of bunting.

Mr. Farson has already purchased six plots of ground adjoining his home in Oak Park, and it is on this new ground that the garden will be arranged. On the roof of "Pleasant Home" a hanging garden will be built that will rival that of Nebuchadnezzar. This garden will be inclosed in glass in the winter and in screens during the summer. Aquariums will be built into the walls, and goldfish of the rarest sorts will disport themselves there, and at certain times angling parties will be held.

Besides the hanging garden, there is to be a sunken garden, a fountain, a Roman outdoor bath and a rivulet that will wind in and out among the flowers and statues of the garden. The hanging garden will overlook the garden below, which will be approached by wide marble steps.

Landscape gardeners, sculptors and architects of the best repute will plan, lay out and complete Mr. Farson's garden. In the dream which he has pictured to the men who will create his garden he sees a beautiful fountain in the center, the overflow from which will trickle through the grounds as a rivulet. Here, too, fish will be placed, and when the days are hot in Oak Park Mr. Farson and his guests will lie on mossy banks under the spray of the fountain and listen to the murmuring of the rivulet.

On mounds banked with flowers the statues of the Venuses will be placed, the models for which the author of the scheme says he has seen in Oak Park. The boys' clubhouse will be moved a little west of its present location to make room for a Roman swimming pool with a marble basin. The basin will be 100 by 50 feet. About forty boys are in the habit of swimming in Mr. Farson's fountain, and the banker believes when the Roman swimming pool is completed Oak Park women will take up the swimming fad. A natural grove terraced and bordered by a velvet sward of grass will occupy the south corner.

Mr. Farson says that a love of the beautiful and of Oak Park has actuated him in his decorative plans.

NEW NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

To Commemorate Date of Framing of Constitution.

It appears rather strange to me, says William F. Weick in Harper's Weekly, that not one of the forty-five commonwealths in our republic has ever considered the date of the framing of the constitution of the United States of America at Philadelphia as worth commemoration by the enactment of a legal holiday. Some of the states observe holidays local in significance and not recognized by their nearest neighbors. It is plain that Sept. 17, 1787, was second only in importance in our history to July 4, 1776. If the Declaration of Independence is the cornerstone of a glorious republic, the federal constitution is the completed edifice of a magnificent Union. Without the constitution the Declaration becomes of little value. The 17th day of September should be observed with patriotic veneration.

The great instrument of nationality, for the preservation of which hundreds of thousands of our loyal citizens gave their lives, ceased to be an experiment after nearly eighty years of test and strain. It has meant far more since 1865 than before the final overthrow of the doctrine of state rights, and it will mean still more to us with each coming year. Intelligent citizens ought to be perfectly familiar not only with its spirit, but with every section and clause. It certainly is well worth an hour's time on every anniversary of its adoption by the members of the constitutional convention to study it carefully and weigh just how near our government at Washington comes to respecting its imperative provisions.

Strange Mourning Fad.

Honestly the board walk at Atlantic City, N. J., is a queer place, says a staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, but surely there is no place where so much that is odd and eccentric gets into notice. There is a touch of the French boulevard about it, in that everybody knows the personalities, the characters and the freakishness in the promenade. For instance, take the woman who has started a new fashion in wearing mourning. Who she is and from where she comes is not known, but her method of mourning is unique. She wears all white or black or cream, gray or lilac. Across her chest she wears a badge of heavy white ribbon on which is printed in black letters "In Memory." How any mind came to think of this it is difficult to reason out. One would not be surprised next to see a girl wearing a wreath of immortelles on her head. Yet it is possible—nay, probable—that a dozen or more will follow this fashion and return to their homes saying it is the latest thing in the east.

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Where one plants the smallest potatoes of the previous year's crop he soon finds himself strictly in a small potato business.

There is said to be an improvement in the type of tramps that traverse the country compared with a few years ago. All the same, they are best passed on, for even the best of them are parasites pure and simple.

The aged farrow cow is a canner by predestination, but sometimes fails to work out her destiny, and a lot of kindly disposed persons in the community are innocently compelled to eat her up as prime beef. It does not seem so bad when a Chicago picnic party works her up with beer and pretzels.

Statistician Hyde of the agricultural department, who went to England as soon as he resigned, was cabled to return and give evidence in the cases of graft developed in connection with his department. It is not improper to remark in this connection that when he returns Secretary Wilson will get the tale with the Hyde.

A fact of no small importance to western Canada, guessed at last year and confirmed in an unmistakable manner this year, is that in the province of Alberta, at least, and probably covering a much larger area, winter wheat can be raised with remarkable success. This will insure the perfect maturing of a crop which sown in the spring sometimes has all it can do to get ripe before frost.

We have no patience with these discussions involving strife between the farmer and the merchant. There is no reason on earth why there should not be the utmost harmony between these two. The man who says that the farmer does all the work and the merchant lives by beating him at every turn, like the man who styles all farmers "Rubes," should be shut up short. The greatest good and most pleasant relations will arise from a friendly cooperation of the man within the corporation limits and his brother without.

The business of farming is like any other occupation in the sense that it is just about what one chooses to make it. Just because a man is engaged in tilling the soil and raising cattle and hogs doesn't by any means require that he should live like a barbarian. We have seen men running retail stores and practicing professions who were inclined to the uncouth in their habits of life. The man largely makes his business. If he is slovenly and dirty by nature he will show it in his vocation. The time is not far distant—in fact, is present to some extent today—when the art of agriculture is to rank high in the list of the world's occupations.

There are three things connected with our modern development which we cannot well do without and which leave ugly scars in their trail. These are stone quarries, brickyards and coal mines, each of which mutilates the appearance of the country in a bad way. The quarry, because located usually in some bluff, is less objectionable than are the others. The brickyard, usually located adjacent to some town or city, becomes the worst kind of an eyesore with its excavations, while coal mines leave mountains of culm, ashes and debris that are well nigh impossible to remove. While nature will always make a desperate effort to redeem and beautify such work as this, she finds it hard work to handle this proposition, and they will remain scars and mutilations upon the face of the landscape for all time.

Just at this time of the year may be seen the interesting event of the gathering of the swallows preparatory to migrating to the south. If one will watch he will see these birds, which have nested in the north, gradually assembling in large flocks, frequently monopolizing a long line of telegraph or telephone wire, resting a few moments and then going out on a short circuitous flight and returning to their perch. This will be kept up for two or three days, with a great deal of chattering and noise, each flight being wider in its radius and the numbers of birds continually increasing. Finally some morning, usually about Aug. 26, the day of migration arrives, and, gathered once more at the old rendezvous, they wheel into the air, make one or two short circles and then dart off to the south like a flash, to be gone until next May. How far do they go? These same birds inside of twenty-four hours will be found in Louisiana and the Central American states, the speed made in the southern passage being estimated at 120 miles per hour. We have four or five varieties of the hirundea which breed in the north and stay with us from May until August, among which are the house martin, the barn swallow and the sand swallow, all of which have the same migratory habits.

Weeds cut down or plowed under during the first week in August are generally done for. If any later growth is made the frost gets it before any seed can be matured.

There is a peculiar connection between poor farming and mortgages. Whether the poor farming makes the mortgage or the mortgage the poor farming has never been quite clear to us.

Through nearly all of the northwest grain producing territory the pleasing condition prevails this season of a good crop, good weather to secure it in and a good price for it when sold. This trinity of good things does not often work in conjunction.

Profitable fruit raising consists largely in being able to raise a fair crop of fruit in those years when the crop is short and the price high by the use of fertilizers, spraying and extra care given. The years of large crops of fruits are quite likely to be after all unprofitable crops because of the lack of market and low prices.

Over the great hog growing section of the northwest, which has the state of Iowa for a center, there is almost absolute immunity from any sort of epidemic disease, and with this happy condition there is the largest crop of young pigs the farms have ever carried and one of the best crops of corn in sight with which to fatten them. The agricultural wealth of that section is associated with these black, white and red beasts and the corn with which to fit them for market.

August plowing is a great thing for the next year's crop, and every effort should be made to get as much of it done as possible. For this reason if for no other it pays to stack the grain instead of trying to thrash from the shocks, as by doing so a man is left free to attend to this early plowing. August plowing is of immense value as a weed destroyer—prevents weeds from ripening seed and further gives a chance for dormant seed in the ground to germinate, to be nicely caught by the frost in the fall.

Before the merchant raises too much of a roar against the farmer for trading with mail order houses he should examine his stock and see what per cent of his goods are of the cheap variety or are out of date. The day when the farmer bought because there was only one available store and he must buy what was offered has passed, and he now wants the best as well as his friend in town. It might not be amiss for the farmer to talk with his home merchant and give him a chance before going to the city for his supplies, for often the latter finds it possible to meet the mail order house both as regards the quality and price of goods.

A friend wants to know how to start a lawn on his town lot right now. We do not know of any way whereby a satisfactory turf could be secured for this season, as it is so late that neither blue grass nor white clover, the only kinds of lawn grass seed which it is of much use to sow, would amount to anything this season if sown, even if it germinated and lived. It would be best to prepare the soil this fall and sow the seed early in the spring. He might, however, plant this lawn with chunks of blue grass sod, taking irregular shaped pieces as they would be turned over by the plow, and place them in holes dug for them about ten inches apart, then level off the lawn with fine earth and roll. This blue grass would under such treatment make a good fall growth provided it was kept moist enough. Next year it would make a fine lawn.

In the question and answer department of one of the most popular monthly magazines we came across the following case: A woman, the wife of a minister, had written to the magazine and its readers saying that her conscience troubled her and she would like to state the cause and see if some one would not advise a way out of the difficulty. It seems that this worthy woman possessed railroad stocks to the amount of $6,000, on which she had never paid any tax whatever. Her husband being of that denomination of ministers who change their pastorate about every two years, the tax collectors had never, it seems, been able to locate this $6,000. Consequently the lady had never been called upon for taxes, though, as she expressed it, she had never made any effort either to make known or conceal the fact that she possessed the property. Notwithstanding that this lady was aware she possessed goods upon which the law prescribed that she should pay a tax, she wrote to a magazine asking the editor and the public to help her out of the difficulty.

In principle the above case is very common. The person in question would no doubt scorn to steal $10 and would have resented the imputation that she was dishonest. Like the man who has been overpaid in a transaction or the making of change, she was willing to profit by the ignorance of the tax collector, provided it entailed no overt act of dishonesty on her part. This is a test before which many people fall, yet the truth is plain to see. Honesty is not a matter to be determined by the public, but to be decided by the individual who is concerned. Neither can one person excuse or palliate his acts by citing the example of another's wrong action. The meeting of such questions as the above involves character, and character is a thing which must be worked out by the independent acts and decisions of its possessor. A pernicious but enticing theory is that which holds that dishonesty comes only with detection.

CLEARING THE WOODLAND FARM.

A woodland farm, one from which the best of the timber has been removed, can often be bought at a low price. Such a farm is usually covered with stumps, brush and scattering trees too worthless to use for lumber, cord wood or railway ties. We are asked as to the most economical method of clearing up and subduing such a farm with the end in view of making it good pasture or arable land. The question of time allowed for this work cuts a big figure. If the land must be cleared as soon as possible, the old expensive and laborious plan of brushing, burning and stump pulling must be resorted to, but if one is not in a hurry and can wait a few years there is a much easier and far less expensive way. This is by stocking or pasturing the tract with cattle and sheep for a few years, the only hand work done on the tract being the cutting and removal of the young and growing trees. Such land should be seeded down with tame grasses—timothy and white and red clover—and be heavily pastured—that is, enough stock should be run on the land to keep it closely fed off. Used in this manner about ten years there will be not much left on it to prevent its cultivation save some stumps, which, with the exception of the conifers, will have so decayed that they may be very easily removed. We have found that to log, burn and clear such land in one year will cost not far from $25 per acre, or twice what such land may be bought for. In the other way this cost of clearing is mostly eliminated and the land made to return a good rate of interest on the investment from the start.

WILL CORN BE CHEAP AGAIN?

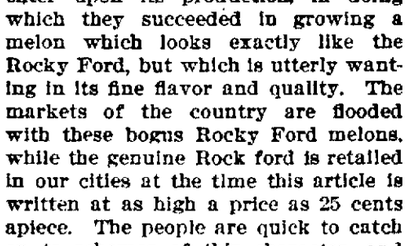
We are asked whether it is likely that the western country will ever have to meet a condition again where corn will sell for 12 or 15 cents per bushel. We think not. The days of cheap corn are past. The value of corn as a food for both man and beast is becoming so well understood in foreign countries that whenever the price gets down below 40 cents at New York there immediately springs up a very large export demand for the cereal. New uses are constantly being found for this valuable corn plant, and each year some new product is being evolved from it, and it today serves as a raw material out of which is produced a wonderful list of necessities and luxuries for use of the world at large. We regard any soil which with proper care will produce sixty bushels of corn to the acre as really the most valuable agricultural land that we have in the United States. There are great possibilities connected with the improvement of not only the variety of corn raised, but also in connection with better methods and increasing yields. The time is coming, and is not far away either, when a man will be ashamed to admit that he has raised a crop of thirty-three bushels of corn to the acre, and yet this is represented as the average yield of some of the corn growing states. When we consider that it is possible for an acre of ground properly treated to produce 200 bushels of corn, it would seem as though there were marvelous opportunities for the enterprising corn grower to improve his present methods.

ROCKY FORD MELONS.

As is well known, a melon of very superior quality and flavor is produced in a limited area of the Arkansas river valley, which includes Rocky Ford, Colo. This melon has built up for itself a reputation on its merits and is in great demand all over the country. There is some peculiar quality or property connected with the soil of that region which permits of the growing of this little nutmeg melon in its greatest perfection. The large profits which have accrued in the growing of this melon have tempted many other localities to enter upon its production, in doing which they succeeded in growing a melon which looks exactly like the Rocky Ford, but which is utterly wanting in its fine flavor and quality. The markets of the country are flooded with these bogus Rocky Ford melons, while the genuine Rock ford is retailed in our cities at the time this article is written at as high a price as 25 cents apiece. The people are quick to catch on to schemes of this character, and men who are engaged in trying to raise Rocky Ford melons in Iowa and Missouri might as well get out of the business.

CHEAP FARMS IN TEXAS.

On the first of next month Texas is to put on sale a tract of land twice the size of Connecticut, comprising in all about 6,000,000 acres. This land is varied in quality—grain and rice land, cotton, sugar, fruit land, also land beneath the surface of which are found oil and minerals. The territory to be disposed of is part of the school domain. It is understood that this sale is to be no paradise for grafters and land grabbers, as is customary in the disposal of large tracts of land. Texas is after homeseekers and farmers, and with this in view only 160 acres will be sold to any one person and must be occupied within ninety days from date of sale. The terms of purchase are easy, being a minimum price of $1 per acre, one-fortieth of which is to be paid down, while forty years' time will be given on the remainder. This land is very fertile with irrigation, and water is found in most places at a depth of about fifty feet below the surface.



SUN AGLOW BY RADIUM

Professor Darwin Speculates on Force of New Element.

MORE POWERFUL THAN DYNAMITE

An Ounce of It Would Raise 10,000 Tons a Mile High—How the Stars and Systems Are Formed—A Billion Years Since Moon Left the Earth.

Professor George Howard Darwin of the chair of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, second son of the late Charles Darwin, in an address before the British association at Johannesburg, South Africa, is thus reported in a dispatch to the New York Times.

In the course of his address he declared it not unreasonable to believe that from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 years had elapsed in the evolutionary history of our earth since the birth of the moon. He also gave some details in regard to which the discovery of radium and its properties had upset the calculations of the scientists.

Discussing the nebular hypothesis and considering the influence of tidal oscillations, he said the system might be traced back to a time when the day and the month were identical, both being only about four or five of our present hours. The moon at that time must have been only a few thousand miles from the earth's surface—a great contrast with the present distance of 240,000 miles. If at every moment since the birth of the moon tidal friction had always been at work in such a way as to produce the greatest possible effect, Professor Darwin said, 50,000,000 years would be consumed in this portion of evolutionary history. The true period must be much greater. Pure geology pointed to some period between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 years, the limit being the more doubtful. Thus the geologists did not find anything which rendered the tidal theory of evolution untenable.

Physicists from a calculation of the total output of the sun's heat had regarded it necessary that the whole history of the solar system be comprised within 20,000,000 years. He always had believed that the geologists were more nearly correct. Recent marvelous discoveries in physics showed that concentration of matter was not the only source from which the sun might draw its heat. Radium was a substance which was perhaps millions of times more powerful than dynamite.

It was estimated that an ounce of radium would contain enough power to raise 10,000 tons a mile above the earth's surface. The energy needed to tow a ship of 12,000 tons for 6,000 sea miles at fifteen knots was contained in twenty-two ounces of radium. The Saxon probably burned 5,000 or 6,000 tons of coal on a voyage approximately the same length.

The earth contains radio active materials, and it was safe to assume that it forms in some degree a sample of the materials of the solar system; hence it was almost certain that the sun was radio active also. This branch of science was yet in its infancy, but already scientists saw how unsafe it was to dogmatize on the potentialities of matter.

Professor Darwin referred to the inconceivably vast multitude of stars and nebulae revealed by photography. A celestial photograph, he said, looked at first like a dark sheet of paper splashed with whitewash, but further examination showed that there was method in the arrangement of the white spots. It was possible to obtain general ideas as to the succession of events in stellar evolution.

The conviction was forced that the wispy clouds represented the earliest stage of development, the more condensed nebulae a later stage and the stars themselves the last stage. Change obviously was in progress everywhere, but scientists were unable even to form conjectures as to the tendency of the evolution. In conclusion Professor Darwin said:

"We have seen that it is possible to trace the solar system back to a primitive nebula with some degree of confidence and that there is reason to believe that the stars in general have originated in the same manner. But such primitive nebulae stand in as much need of explanation as their stellar offspring.

"Thus even if we grant the exact truth of these theories the advance toward an explanation of the universe remains miserably slight. Man is but a miscroscopic being relatively to astronomical space, and he lives on a puny planet circling round a star of inferior rank. Does it not then seem as futile to imagine that he can discover the origin and tendency of the universe as to expect a housefly to instruct us as to the theory of the motions of the planets?

"And yet so long as he shall last he will pursue his search and will no doubt discover many wonderful things which are still hidden. We may indeed be amazed at all that man has been able to find out, but the immeasurable magnitude of the undiscovered will throughout all time remain to humble his pride. Our children's children will still be gazing and marveling at the starry heavens, but the riddle will never be read."

Way to Prevent Race Suicide.

Chief Charles W. Pidgin of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor urges a "good fat tax on bachelors" as a means of checking the noticeable decrease in the population of the state. "I think they should be made to assume the same share of responsibility that the married men have to bear," he says.

KANSAS WELL TIMBERED.

State Now Gives Away 500,000 Trees Annually to Farmers.

A half million trees a year for western Kansas farmers size up the work of the Dodge City forestry station, says the Kansas City Journal. It hasn't been so many years since a tree was a curiosity on the semiarid plains of the west. Now little clumps of timber can be seen on every hand. They render a valuable service too. They furnish wind breaks for stock in the winter, shade in the summer, check hot winds and bring moisture.

"There has been a wonderful change in climatic conditions of western Kansas," says Representative Chalk Beeson. "I can remember when the blizzards from the north in the winter would kill cattle by the thousands and the hot winds from the south would burn up crops and pastures in the summer. We got caught coming and going. Now we are not bothered with either. The trees break the blizzards in winter and the hot winds in summer. The saving to the farmers in cattle alone runs into the thousands of dollars, and, for the crops, we haven't known of a failure since the trees got big enough to do business."

The salvation of the western country depends more upon trees than on irrigation. Only a small part of the country can be irrigated at all—the river valleys. The government is spending $250,000 making irrigation experiments around Garden City. If they prove successful, the farmers, in the long run, will have to foot the bill. If they fail, the government will be the loser. But irrigation affects only a small area. It is the handling of the upland at a profit that will count, and it seems that trees offer the only solution of what has seemed a difficult problem.

The government has set aside 60,000 acres of land in Pitney county for a tree reserve. Experiments will be made to find out what species of timber is best adapted for that country. The arid wastes of Europe, Asia and Africa will be searched by experts for trees that thrive without much water. As soon as the government has its reserve well started it will supply trees to western farmers at a small cost and encourage them in every way to start groves.

The state now supplies 500,000 trees annually to the farmers. These are produced at the station and shipped out in the spring. The farmers simply have to pay for their delivery. No charge is made for the trees by the state.

THE ORDER OF CHUMPS.

William Allen White Thinks It Very Ancient and Honorable.

Replying to State Senator F. Dumont Smith's letter in which he confesses himself a chump and decides that he is a boodler, William Allen White of Kansas says that he accepts Senator Smith's denial in good faith, and adds that Smith is correct in saying it is no disgrace to be a chump.

"Since Ben Franklin's day the ancient free and accepted order of chumps has been running this country. Men who insist on putting two and two together to make five, who jump at conclusions even if they have to make it in two jumps, are the people who do things. Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Stephen A. Douglas were early members of the order, and Mark Hanna in the senatorial election of 1897 and William McKinley in the matter of 'our plain duty' were past masters.

"Theodore Roosevelt has often come home from grand lodge and exemplified the work."

White went on to say that he had been through thirty-five degrees himself and expects to take a few side degrees before he dies. He gives Smith the right hand of fellowship in the order of chumps and says that if Smith, who took another's man's word for the law in the pipe line case, and White, who went off half cocked and assumed that Smith might be playing unfairly, were to go down to the national conclave of chumps and do team work in the third degree they could put it on in most beautiful fashion.

Beecher's Canoe Burned For Fuel.

Brooklynites who have been spending the summer at Oscawana lake are indignant over the fact that a canoe which was once the property of the late Henry Ward Beecher was used for firewood by some of the campers at the lake, says the New York Mail. This same canoe was used by Mr. Beecher on the Nile, and when he returned from abroad he brought it with him and took it to his country seat in Putnam county. After his death the canoe fell into the hands of a barber who lives at Oscawana lake. Recently some campers who were in search of firewood applied to Smith for material for their fire, and he told them that they could have the canoe. The barber placed no value on the boat because of the associations connected with it, and it is supposed that the campers did not know to whom it had formerly belonged.

Aerial Tram Over Grand Canyon.

The gigantic gorge of the Grand canyon of the Colorado is soon to be spanned at its widest point by an aerial tram, which will carry passengers from the bottom of the Bright Angel trail to the top of the Buck-skin plateau, 8,000 feet in height. By the anchoring of a cable 5,6[illegible] feet in length to the wall of rock on either side of the gorge, on which will be operated a car, and the further improvement of the trail on the north side of the huge crevasse it is proposed to transfer tourists from the bottom of the Bright Angel trail to the top of the plateau. From this eminence one may see Arizona, California and Nevada to the westward, Utah to the north, while Colorado and New Mexico are on the east.

THE HANDY PAIL.

A Useful Item in Camping and Light Housekeeping.

Except when in camp few people use a pail for cooking and regard pails as only for carrying things or, possibly, for storing food temporarily, remarks the Boston Cooking School Magazine in making the following suggestions: For light housekeeping and for gas stoves anywhere pails will be found very convenient. A long handled agate dish does not balance so well, and the handle protrudes dangerously when one has to work in limited space.

An agate pail is very useful to make apple or cranberry sauce, as the close fitting cover keeps in the steam, so that the fruit cooks quickly. Dumplings may be made and added to a stew of vegetables, as well as meat. The writer knew of one little mother who made four or six dumplings on a platter, as she had no molding board in her tiny flat and cooked them in her hot apple sauce very satisfactorily. Cold meat bought at a delicatessen store can be made into a stew and dumplings be added.

The pail makes a double boiler for a custard or cereal as soon as an earthen bowl is set in the top. This is far more satisfactory than placing any bowl or dish in an open pan, from which the water boils away so much faster. The cover of the pail answers for a cover for the bowl. The expense of a separate farina kettle or double boiler is thus saved, and the bowl and pail are useful separately. A long handled agate dish may be used instead of a bowl for the top part of such an improvised double boiler, for it is more easily lifted off than a bowl, to keep the water replenished. This will atone for the handle being in the way sometimes.

NO NEW CLOTHES.

The Latest Notion In Paris—Jaunty Suits For the Surf.

"Do you know the most desired effect of every costume that the elegante wears? It is that of being already worn a hundred times. No one wears new dresses except in the privacy of her home. It is not that shabby or soiled clothes are desirable, but it is absolutely necessary that the new, unpressed effect of materials be blotted from a toilet before a well dressed woman cares to appear in it. Even freshly laundered linens and duck are smarter a bit crumpled, so that everything settles into the habitual lines of the figure, and one looks as though not dressed up especially for the occasion. One sees on every occasion that tulle scarfs, chiffon boas, cravats, gloves and boots, though not soiled, have decided marks of having been intimately a part of the feminine toilet for many wearings." So writes the Paris correspondent of Vogue, in which journal also appear the accompanying jaunty designs for bathing suits.

JAUNTY SURF SUITS.

A white mohair bathing suit is trimmed with stitched bands and disks of pale blue mohair, while pale blue predominates in the tie of Scotch plaid silk. The skirt is in seven box plaited gores, the plaits stitched to half the skirt depth. The waist is attached to the skirt beneath the corselet girdle.

The other suit is of navy blue taffeta trimmed with bands of cardinal taffeta in design, the edges stitched in navy blue. The buttons are also covered in cardinal, and the detachable shield is of this color embroidered with navy blue polka dots.

Tapioca Pudding.

Soak one tablespoonful of tapioca in cold water overnight. Put the tapioca in a quart of boiling milk, boil half an hour, beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of sugar, add three tablespoonfuls of prepared cocoanut, stir it in and boil ten minutes longer. Pour it into a pudding dish, beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and stir in three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put this over the top of the pudding and sprinkle cocoanut over the top and brown for a few minutes.

Household Wrinkles.

When the boiler springs a leak, put the solder on the inside, not on the outside.

Boil the sugar corn just twelve minutes; no more, no less.

A bit of nice salt pork tastes good even in warm weather. Freshen it, roll it in flour and fry to a crisp.

If any one is so unfortunate as to "get into" the sticky fly paper, a liberal rubbing with butter will dissolve the sticky stuff so that it can be washed off.

Who knows? Perhaps the baby is thirsty for just a drink of cool water.

Table linen should not be starched, but ironed while quite damp with hot irons until dry. If not damp enough when ironed it will be too limp.—Farm Journal.

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FARMING ON A FEW ACRES.

Money Can be Made in Cultivating Small Tracts.

Waldo F. Brown, of Oxford, O., in the New York Tribune Farmer, says a man may begin a successful career as a farmer on twenty acres or less, and his views on the subject are embodied in the following article:

"There are many men whose tastes naturally would lead them to desire farm life, but who are deterred from entering it for the want of capital to start with. The popular idea is that a man cannot make a living on a few acres. I am sure that with proper management a man can make double from twenty acres of good land what he would be likely to make as wages if he works by the month, besides being independent and stimulated to do his best, from the fact that he is the owner of the land. Few farmers could do this who follow the regular line of farming, growing wheat, corn and hay, for years of short crops would leave them without sufficient income. I am satisfied, from both my own experience and observation, that a small farm, properly managed, will enable a farmer to make and save more money than he could by working for farm wages. It will require some expense and careful study and planning in order to do this but there are no secrets about it and nothing which is difficult if the farmer plans wisely and works faithfully. In most neighborhoods twenty acres of land of fair quality could be bought for less than a thousand dollars and in most cases it could be bought with mortgage security on the premises so as to give time to make the farm pay for itself. If the land is equipped with buildings all the better, as this will save expense of putting up such as are needed; but if there are no buildings the fact that the purchaser has an opportunity to become an independent landowner and to work for himself would justify the self denial involved in living in a small cheap house until he is able to do better.

The farmer with a few acres of land ought first to make it his aim to grow the family supplies so that his expense of living will be cut down to a minimum. He should have a garden and grow all the home vegetables and even on a twenty acre farm he can grow his breadstuff. If his farm is well situated for wheat he could devote three or four acres to this crop and as he will have but a small acreage to prepare he can put the seed bed into perfect condition and this will go far toward insuring a good crop and largely increasing its yield. An added advantage of this would be that the land sown to wheat can always be seeded to clover to add to its fertilty. It will perhaps seem strange to many when I recommended dairying on a farm of this size; yet I believe a few cows can be kept on such a farm at a large profit. I would not attempt to pasture at all but would have a lot with shade in it either natural or artificial and a portable manger in which to feed them green food and would draw it to them. I have been feeding a dairy of six cows on this plan this summer selling the milk to a factory at $1 a 100 pounds and our sales from the six cows averaged about $1 a day up to the middle of July.

Our alfalfa was not ready for cutting this year as it was only sown in April but if it does as well as it does on other farms in our locality we can commence cutting it the first of May the coming year for our cows. With red clover oats and sweet corn as the standbys, we have had an abundance of green food for them since the first week in June, and with the alfalfa we can add a month of green feeding to that, and have no lack of succulent food until November, and possibly, as we are in a latitude and location where early frost seldom troubles us, through a large part of November.

I have not followed this plan long enough to give exact figures, but I believe that one acre in alfalfa and one in clover will carry six cows up to the time when sweet corn is ready for feeding. This year I began feeding sweet corn fodder on the Fourth of July, and if we had grown it especially for fodder and had not waited for the ears to mature so as to sell them we might have fed two weeks earlier. We had by the middle of July made some six or eight plantings of sweet corn. The last was planted on ground from which I took clover in May. We have been marketing the ears and feeding the waste from the first planting, which was made the latter part of April. We shall have new lots of corn maturing every ten days until frost.

I would plant not less than two acres of sweet corn for six cows and make the plantings every ten days from the first of May until the middle of July, or even later of an early variety, for while the early varieties are small and do not make near the yield to the acre the feed is richer, being a larger proportion of ears and husks, and will mature when planted three weeks later than it would be safe to plant field corn. If you are situated near a market it is probable you can sell enough green corn to pay all the expense of growing the crop, and the rent of the land, so that really the food for the cows will be almost a clear gain.

I would grow also early potatoes, for two reasons: that they usually bring a good price, and the culls are of value to feed your cows, and they will be marketed in ample time to grow a second crop on the ground, and sweet corn can be put in for feeding your cows later. A half acre of sorghum planted early will be mature enough to feed by the end of July, and will furnish many tons of succulent feed both for cows and pigs. Two brood sows should be kept on a farm of this size so as to grow at least pigs for your own meat; and it is quite possible that by feeding them the same as you do your cows, with sorghum and the refuse sweet corn, enough pigs could be grown to sell a number of dollars worth.

It might be found profitable on a farm of this size to keep more than six cows, but I would not start with more than that until I had learned the capacity of my farm to produce feed for them and had tested the question of the profit of producing milk. Fifty dollars a year would be far below what I think would be the yield of milk a cow, and this alone would amount to more than you could expect to get as a wage earner if you work for a farmer. If well located for market, I would advise beginning, on a small scale, growing small fruits for market, especially strawberries.

On a farm of this kind it is easily within bounds to sell a hundred dollars' worth of poultry products in a year besides furnishing the family with all the eggs and poultry they need. This is putting it at a very low estimate, as with the care and attention you ought to give them two or three times as much can be made from poultry.

A farm managed in this way, with all the manure saved and applied from cows, horses, hogs and poultry, would rapidly increase in productiveness as well as in value; and to the man who carefully plans, who studies his market and adapts his products to it, it would not be strange if his income from this small farm would enable him to pay the entire cost of the land in a very few years and to lay up money or improve his buildings before he had followed this system many years. In fact, the possibility of good land wisely managed, thoroughly fertilized and growing crops for which there is a demand, and marketed carefully, a man could often realize a larger income from a twenty-acre farm than the average farmer does from a hundred acres.

I will close by saying that if you cannot buy twenty acres don't be afraid to begin on ten.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Four Hundred Ministers Gathered at Uhrichsville.

Uhrichsville, O., Sept. 13.—The thirteenth session of the east Ohio annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church begins here today. The session promises to be a very enjoyable one. Most of the members of the conference arrived Tuesday and last night nearly all of them gathered in the First Methodist church to renew friendship.

About four hundred ministers will be in attendance at the conference. Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell will preside. Last night a lecture was given by M. B. C. Mason, of Cincinnati, on the subject "Africa in America and Africa Beyond the Sea," in the Methodist church to a large audience.

It is expected that the conference business will be conducted with dispatch as there is little to do outside of routine matters. The morning sessions will be devoted to conference business and the afternoons and evenings to anniversary meetings and committee meetings.

A great deal of interest is felt in the temperance committee, which is expected to present resolutions denouncing Governor Herrick. Most of the ministers in attendance are not backward in expressing their views on the coming election and of the fact that they will not vote for Herrick. It is expected that the conference will finish all business and adjourn Monday.

ROOSEVELT'S GUEST.

Russian Ambassador Calls at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 13.—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, was a guest of President Roosevelt at luncheon today. The nature of his mission has not been disclosed. Before leaving America, Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, telegraphed Roosevelt thanks for his welcome and courtesies.

ARRANGING ARMISTICE.

Several Days Required to Formulate Details.

Mukden, Sept. 13.—General Fukushima, representing Field Marshal Oyama, and General Ovanovski, representing General Linevitch, met at Shaboth Station, north of Chantufa, at 10 o'clock this morning. They probably will take several days to arrange the details of an armistice.

Farmers Attention!

I want your trade and if you can furnish me with first class butter, it will pay you to trade with me My place of business will be 185 West Tremont street, Massillon, O., about Oct. 1. If you are interested, write me at once.

WM. B. MARTIN.
Up-to-Date Grocer.

Honey In the East.

In ancient Egypt honey was employed as an embalming material, and in the east to this day it is largely used for the preservation of fruit and the making of cakes, sweetmeats and other articles of food. In India a host will offer to his guest a dish composed of honey and milk or of equal parts of curds, honey and clarified butter. It is given to a bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the bride's father. In the east, also, when grafts, seeds and birds' eggs are to be transported a great distance they are often packed in honey.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. HENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator de bonis non of the Estate of George H. Taylor, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 22nd day of August, 1905.

ROBERT H. DAY,
Administrator de bonis non.

FIRE ENGINES TO GO.

The Prediction of Chicago's Former Fire Chief.

WILL RELY ON HOSE COMPANIES

In the Near Future Cities Will Have Separate Pumping Stations and Water Mains With Which to Fight Flames, Says William H. Musham. Success of Sprinkling System.

"Within fifteen years there probably will not be a fire engine in service in the United States. The method of fire fighting is being revolutionized, and the big, cumbersome fire engine will soon be relegated to the scrap heap."

The foregoing is the prediction of W. H. Musham, a former fire chief, while recently attending the annual convention of the National Firemen's association in Kansas City. Mr. Musham was chief of the Chicago fire department for four years and first assistant chief of that department for seventeen years. He was let out of the department last October for political reasons after being in the fire service for thirty years, says the Kansas City Star.

"In the future fires will be fought by hose companies," said Mr. Musham. "The best fire fighters in the United States have come to realize they cannot depend on the fire engine for the protection of property interests from fire.

"The change which is under way now is this: The big cities are preparing to install separate pumping stations for fire service whereby a high pressure supply can be instantly obtained in case of fires and maintained for any length of time. What the cities will do and must do is to lay separate fire mains and legislate to force owners of big buildings and factory plants to install water mains within the buildings. With high water pressure hose companies which can reach fires in almost half the time that a fire engine can are able to do better work and get quicker results. The hook and ladder companies, of course, will always be in service, and for reserve purposes the water towers will be utilized. But who can stop fires with water towers? The secret of successful fire fighting is to get at the flame from within the building, and this is why the light hose companies, quick in action, are to become chief reliance of the fire departments.

"Fire engines were never a success. They are too heavy, bulky and slow in action. They often fail to throw a strong stream of water, and the failure has never been more noticeable than in the history of Chicago. Many large fires in my city could have been prevented had we had hose companies which could have arrived at the scene of the fire in time to check the flames.

"There is no city in the United States which has more rapid progress in this movement than Kansas City. Here you have the high water pressure—without the separate water system, it is true—and twenty-one hose companies. I am told that the few engines in service are becoming rusty. You don't need them, for your hose companies prevent fires of consequence. In the future the aim of fire chiefs will be toward preventing fires by quick action and not by extinguishing them after great loss of property or life.

"There are few new devices for fire fighting excepting some patent. The newest feature is the sprinkling system, which has been generally adopted and is a success. The device has been the means of preventing many large fires."

Marmosets a Society Fad.

Marmosets may not be things of beauty, but society women must have them, it seems, particularly in Boston, says the New York Press. One matron from the Hub who was seen at the Woman's club in New York recently carried one of these little animals tucked up her sleeve. About its neck was a tiny jade circlet curiously carved and edged with gold. Of course the idea of a Boston club woman carrying a pet of this kind tickled the fancy of many and called forth some invidious comments from the cynics. The woman, however, seemed to enjoy the commotion she caused and exploited the charms of the treasured marmoset, dwelling on the intelligence behind his shining eyes. Since these animals have become popular their price has gone up, but many women say that a paltry few hundred dollars isn't too much to pay for a toy that gives them so much delight.

Novel Wooden Wedding Gift.

When Mr. and Mrs. William D. Green of East Orange, N. J., celebrated their wooden wedding a few weeks ago they received numerous gifts from their friends, says an East Orange special dispatch to the New York Times. There was some surprise when one of the guests made the announcement that he and several others had decided to present them with an automobile garage. Complications arose over the erection of the structure, inasmuch as the building code of East Orange prohibits a garage within thirty feet of a dwelling and the plans of the donors had not taken the law into consideration. New plans were drawn which came within the law, and now the garage is in use.

Whale Meat Instead of Beef.

Newfoundland is developing a new industry in the form of selling whale meat in place of beef, says the New York World. One of the dealers says that the new meat tastes more like venison than beef, and plans are already being made to ship some to England, where it is expected that it will sell for at least 12 cents a pound.

GIFT FOR WEATHER SHARPS

New York Offers $100 For Best Amateur Prognosticator.

Convinced that the forecasting department of the United States weather bureau is sadly defective and wishing to arouse the interest of amateur weather sharps, F. R. Fast, a lawyer, of 97 Nassau street, has offered a cash prize of $100 for the one who proves most correct in predicting the weather during the period commencing at midnight Oct. 15 and ending at midnight Nov. 15, says the New York World.

This offer is open to any one who believes he can foretell the weather. Predictions must cover the twenty-four hours following the receipt of the prohecy. Mr. Fast writes.

As an amateur farmer I am interested in the weather. I have gathered meteorological data for years, but as yet have not found the slightest basis on which to ascertain the state of the weather even twelve hours ahead.

The government weather predictions are very faulty, and, as many laymen claim they can predict the weather more accurately than the weather bureau without any of the elaborate apparatus of the government, I hereby appeal to all the weather prophets of this country to enter a thirty day contest for a cash prize of $100, which I will give to whoever predicts the weather most accurately and will tell for the benefit of the public by what methods he arrived at his conclusions.

F. R. FAST.

"For the past twenty-five years I have made a close study of weather reports, especially those given by the United States weather bureau," said Mr. Fast recently. "As a result I find that not more than 47 per cent of these reports are correct. It may surprise the public to learn that even the rising young prophets from the small towns throughout the country are more successful in their predictions than the government forecasters.

"This state of affairs seems strange in view of the fact that the government spends annually some millions of dollars in trying to obtain a correct forecast. That is why I am offering a prize to the amateur prophet. Of course I make the stipulation that he must tell just how he came by his calculations."

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

Railway Line Opened From Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

With the opening of the line across southern Utah and southwest Nevada, known as the San Pedro route, a new country has been opened which in area is large enough for a good sized empire, the natural resources of which are practically untouched. This region has until now been without railway facilities, and the laws of trade and transportation are such that rapid development is now assured. The Tonopah and Goldfield mining camps are to be reached by branch lines and there is a strong possibility that other mineral districts will be discovered and developed as a result of this new enterprise.

The facilities with which southern California and this newly opened portion of Nevada can be reached in future are indicated by the announcement that the Chicago and Northwestern railway will inaugurate a daily service of through Pullman tourist sleeping cars via this route between Chicago and Los Angeles. This will doubtless lead to a large influx of people looking for opportunities to establish themselves in this new country, where homes are cheap, work is plentiful and men of vim and grit are in demand—something unknown in the densely populated cities of the east.

There is some beautiful scenery along the new route, particularly in what is known as Rainbow canyon, and the citrus fruit region of southern California is reached near San Bernardino, the road leading from that point through Riverside and Pomona and other towns in one of the greatest orange growing districts in the world.

Hindoo Temple In San Francisco.

San Francisco is to enjoy the distinction of having a temple erected within its city for the worship of the creed of the Vedas—the only temple of that creed outside of India, its home. The cornerstone for the new temple was laid recently with appropriate ceremony by the Swami Trigunatita. The cornerstone contained the picture of the Master Sri Rama Krishna, a group of pictures of the Swamis of the Belur Math, India, and of the seat of Rudraksha; a brief history of the Vedanata society of San Francisco and a translation in the original Sanskrit, the oldest literature of the Aryan race. Swami Trigunatita said that it is the only cornerstone containing the Sanskrit in either America or Europe, as the temple will be the only one erected in the western world. The temple will be of the oriental type of architecture, built upon a lot 25 by 100 feet and will contain, besides the house of worship, class rooms, an abode for the Swami, who collected the funds for the temple within one year, and for the president of the society. The structure will be finished within three months.

Electric Lights to Kill Grasshoppers.

A new proposition has been tried in Madera county, Cal., with great success in exterminating grasshoppers on a small scale and will be tried more extensively wherever electric light is available, says a Fresno dispatch to the New York Times. This is the use of a strong electric light to attract grasshoppers to large shallow troughs which contain a mixture of oil that kills the insects. Farmers who have employed the light say it promises to be a most valuable method, as only a few lights are needed, and these attract the grasshoppers in immense numbers from long distances. During some years the grasshoppers are very destructive in the region on both sides of the San Joaquin river, and no preventive measure has hitherto been found.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Successful Tests With Peat as Locomotive Fuel.

LUXURY ON ENGLISH TRAINS.

Valets, Ladies' Maids and Numbered Seats Among Other Conveniences. Each Crew on the Pennsylvania Lines to Have Its Special Engine. Trainmen Not to Wear Flowers.

Peat is abundantly stored in our Maine bogs, says the Lewiston Evening Journal. Androscoggin county has enough peat to supply all Maine with fuel for a generation. Yet we fail to encourage intelligent efforts to develop our own resources in fuel. A number of experiments which will be of interest to many Maine men have recently been made by the Boston and Maine railroad in the use of peat fuel. So far the tests have given entire satisfaction, and now the company is preparing to give the new locomotive fuel a more extended trial than any heretofore undertaken.

The company had its attention called to the value of peat as a steaming agency some weeks ago and upon representation that it was equal to bituminous coal was induced to test its qualities. These were eminently satisfying, and a carload of the material has been delivered for further experiment. The source of supply is in the town of Lewington, Mass., and it is said that this single deposit would furnish enough fuel for all the railroads entering Boston for a period of 250 years.

The treatment consists in cutting out the peat in large cubes and then subjecting them to heavy pressure, which exudes all the moisture and makes the mass as compact as anthracite. In the pressing the cakes take on an elliptical shape, with an inch hole running through them, which admits of free burning. In reporting on the first experiments the officials of the road say that they found that this fuel made an exceptionally hot fire, was free from smoke and that it could be purchased for less than coal. From an economical standpoint, however, the coal showed to better advantage owing to slower consumption, but the two advantages made for the peat fully offset that in favor of coal.

The further tests which the company proposes making will be watched with interest, as a solution of the present make nuisance may be found in the general use for steaming purposes of the peat fuel.

The Great Western railway in England has put a train called the "Cornishman Limited" on the run between London and Penzance. Between London and Plymouth, 240 miles, the average speed will be 55.7 miles per hour, says the Railway Review and Engineering. Three new trains have been built for the service, composed of the largest cars yet run in England. Each coach is seventy feet long and nine and a half feet wide. A train is made up of six coaches, with a total seating capacity for 268 passengers.

Every seat in the train is numbered, and the passenger will receive a perforated ticket, half of which will be torn off by the guard and slipped, so that it cannot be removed, into a little slot at the back of the seat just above the head.

Electric light and electric fans are conveniently located. Valets and ladies' maids are carried, in addition to the guards and dining car attendants. The maids will constantly patrol the train to render service to women and women traveling without an escort.

An order recently issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad company which is heartily received by the enginemen and firemen provides that each engine crew shall use the same locomotive all the time, and no other will be assigned to a crew unless they are running extra, says a Pittsburg dispatch. It is understood that in many cases the Pennsylvania has been pooling locomotives on account of the shortage of motive power in recent months, and by the pooling system a locomotive crew gets a different one on nearly every run. The officials realize that when a crew has the same locomotive all the time better care is taken of the machine and better results are obtained.

It will be the duty of the crew to look after the engines at the end of a run, and in this way the officials consider a great deal of repair work will be eliminated. It is also a recognized fact that an engineer becomes attached to a certain engine and can accomplish a great deal more with one that he knows. The new order is not only satisfactory to the trainmen, but is looked upon by the officials as a means of lessening the expense of keeping up the motive power by having the engines carefully looked after from day to day.

"In future do not wear flowers or bouquets in the lapels of your coats or any decorations of any kind that are not prescribed by the rules."

The above order, recently issued for the guidance of Norfolk and Western trainmen, was provoked by the remarkable taste for variety and quantity of flowers worn by conductors and other trainmen, says a Cincinnati dispatch to the Pittsburg Dispatch. The officials of the roads thought the trainmen were rather overdoing the boutonniere stunt, it seems, and decided to have all posies discarded.

It is said that the final straw added to the load on official shoulders was placed a few days ago when a conductor startingly decorated himself with sweet peas, bridal roses and nasturtiums.

Piles In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says, "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	24
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	24
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	20
New Cabbage, per head	5-10
Lettuce, per lb	12
Onions, per peck	10
Potatoes, per bushel	75

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	18 20
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, live, per lb	20
Chickens, spring, dressed	16
Chickens, dressed	3
Potatoes, per bushel	60

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Old Wheat	79
New Wheat	79
Oats	32-33
Corn	55

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	60
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	5
Oats, per bushel	85
Corn	5
Hay, loose, per ton	$8 $9

Southern Arkansas Lands.

Timbered, rolling, perfect drainage, no swamps, good water. Grow corn, cotton, small grains, cow-peas and believed to be the coming clover and alfalfa country—porous clay soil and clay subsoil—cheapest lands in Southwest. Splendid stock country — ten months range.

Write for Southern Arkansas booklet and Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LaBEAUME G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route. St. Louis, Mo.

Good Investment for One Dollar.

If you have bad breath, constipation, pain in the small of the back, discolored skin, nervousness or dizziness, your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cleanse the blood of all impurities, regulate the kidneys and liver, and thus restore a healthy glow to your cheeks again.

St. Francis Valley Lands

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, altalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct 3 and 17.

Write for St Francis Valley booklet.

E. W. LaBEAUME. G. P and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route. St. Louis, Mo.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SIX MILLION ACRES

The State of Texas will place on sale Sept. 1st, 1905, six million acres of state lands scattered throughout the state at from $1.00 to $3 00 per acre, one fortieth cash down, forty years time on balance, 3 per cent. interest

Write for particulars, also about cheap rates to the Southwest Aug. 15, Sept 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE

PUBLIC SALE—HAVING LIVED ON MY FARM FOR MORE THAN 61 YEARS, I AM COMPELLED BY FAILING HEALTH TO SELL MY FARM, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., AT PUBLIC SALE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, AT 1 P. M. FARM IS LOCATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF PIGEON RUN POST OFFICE, CONTAINS 52½ ACRES OF FERTILE LAND IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION, 9 ROOM HOUSE, BARNS CARRIAGE HOUSE CORN CRIB, CHICKEN HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE, 3 ACRES OF ORCHARD, APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY OF CHOICE VARIETIES, 6 ACRES TIMBER 2 GOOD WELLS, (ONE DRILLED) 2 CISTERNS.

LIBERAL TERMS

FARM CAN BE INSPECTED ANY TIME BEFORE SALE. WM. F. SLUSSER.

Legal Notice.

Louis N. Ley, Plaintiff, vs. August Menegay, Defendant.

Before L. M. Barrick, J. P., Canton Township Stark County, Ohio.

On the 11th day of August, 1905, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and eleven cents

Canton, Ohio, August 15, 1905.

LOUIS N LEY.

Whenever

An Eye finds relief in a shaded or clouded Glass something is wrong with the interior of that Eye

IT NEEDS ATTENTION.

If it were not so the light would not irritate

SEEK ADVICE,

The kind we can give you—the kind that only can be given after a thorough and intelligent examination.

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